

9/1/78

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Brzezinski to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 5 pp., re:Correspondence Foriegn Heads of State	9/1/78	A
Memo	Frank Press to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 7 pp., re:CTB Letter <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-14-13-1-1, 6/12/13</i>	8/25/78	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

I think that you should try one of these meetings. I believe that we have got to convince the American people that you are serious about inflation and are continually working on inflation.

I believe that trying one of these meetings as a forum to address the problem of inflation might be useful.

Hamilton Jordan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

*Phil -
Comment -
15 min. ok*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOE ARAGON JA

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE ANTI-INFLATION BRIEFING

*J
ps Coordinate 2 major
inflation announcements
J*

A scheduling request is before you recommending your participation in a White House briefing for business, civic and labor leaders from the communities of St. Louis, Missouri and Hartford, Connecticut on the morning of September 13th in the State Dining Room.

The subject of the meeting is inflation. The purpose of the meeting is to secure the active support of these leaders in the battle against inflation and to kick off a series of anti-inflation town meetings in their respective cities.

St. Louis and Hartford were selected from a group of cities which were visited last month by members of Robert Strauss' staff.

Specifically, the civic leaders who were consulted in those two cities were asked to do two things. First, to support your deceleration guidelines, and second, to help sponsor a forum in their communities on the subject of inflation for the specific purpose of:

- (1) having administration officials explain the government's program;
- (2) obtaining deceleration commitments from other business and civic leaders in those two communities.

The proposed meeting at the White House on the 13th will bring together about 20 of these leaders from each of the two communities. They would be briefed by Ambassador Strauss, Charlie Schultze and Secretary Blumenthal. The participants would then return to their respective cities and organize the forums.

St. Louis is the first on the schedule and is slated to take place on the 28th of September. Work has already begun there. Hartford would follow soon after on the 6th of October. Work has commenced there as well.

Ambassador Strauss believes that your participation in the White House meeting is essential. It will demonstrate the personal importance you place on the problem of inflation and convey your appreciation of their efforts to take on this very difficult issue in their own communities.

The idea of the inflation forum has been discussed for several months within the inflation task force which is chaired by Strauss and Landon Butler. Anne Wexler, Peter Gould, Barry Bosworth, Curt Hessler and others have all participated in those discussions. In the end a decision was made to proceed even though there are attendant risks.

Labor, for example, has been very recalcitrant. Business leaders, even when supportive are skeptical of how much can be accomplished. Many have expressed the persistent belief that controls are inevitable. Last, it is possible the St. Louis and Hartford meetings might be disappointing.

Notwithstanding these risks, Strauss feels strongly that we must take the battle against inflation outside of Washington. The public needs to know that the government is, in fact, making an effort to work with the leadership of their communities to bring inflation under control. Strauss has pointed out that throughout his travels the most persistent questions have been: "How serious is the administration about fighting inflation?", "Is the President truly committed to the inflation battle?".

These meetings could do a lot to answer these concerns by:

- (1) educating the public about the causes of inflation;
- (2) informing them of what the federal government is doing about it (e.g., reducing the deficit, holding down wage increases, deregulation, energy legislation); and
- (3) obtaining deceleration commitments from businessmen, local governments and, where possible, labor unions.

If St. Louis and Hartford are successful Strauss will want to expand the anti-inflation forums to other cities. Although large and moderate size cities would be natural targets, many small to medium size communities could also be reached through the speakers bureau which we are currently assembling. These smaller cities would only require the attendance of one administration speaker.

A success in St. Louis and Hartford will create the possibility that similar requests for your time might be generated. However, I don't think this has to happen. Your participation on the 13th could be a one time kick-off event.

You could choose not to do any or simply commit to no more than 3 such appearances over the next 6 months. Nevertheless, I recommend you approve the meeting on the 13th.

Q. Schedule me for:

_____ None

_____ 13th only

_____ 13th and hold decision on others

4456

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
9/1/78

Frank Moore
Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

LETTER TO SEN. BYRD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/30/78

Mr. President:

Congressional Liaison
concurs.

Rick

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5088

ACTION

August 29, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB.*

SUBJECT:

Letter on SALT from Senator Byrd

Senator Robert Byrd has sent you a letter (Tab B) expressing concern that the SALT TWO agreement might be submitted to the Congress as an executive agreement rather than as a treaty. (The letter has been released to the press.) He takes a strong stand against this prospect, citing the Constitutional Convention and the Federalist Papers on the issue of the special relationship between the Senate and the Executive regarding treaties.

As you know, a number of other Senators have also expressed strong views on this subject, to the point of suggesting that they might vote against a SALT TWO executive agreement on constitutional grounds. However, Senator Byrd's letter clearly represents the most significant statement to date on this issue.

Paul Warnke discussed the treaty/agreement issue a few days ago in New York. His reply is at Tab C.

I have prepared an acknowledgment letter to Byrd (Tab A) for your signature. The letter reemphasizes your position that the decision on the treaty/agreement issue is your prerogative and has not as yet been made.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to Senator Byrd at Tab A.

 Approve

 Disapprove

no - discussed personally J

Jim Fallows has cleared the text of the letter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Breakfast

9-1-78

~~Tom Bryant~~

- Gov's - Inter trade

> Eilts/Lewis

- Kissinger, etc.

- Fritz vs C David

- SU ?'s re state visits

- Dresher

- Videla/Fritz

- ACDA - Nunn | C Robinson
Andy Goodpastor

- V Nam normal

- Lebanon - press Assad

- Namibia - 7500 → 5000

- Nicaragua Mos → Perez

- Rhodesia

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE EIDENBERG 

SUBJECT: Calls to Governors Regarding Energy Legislation

Following your instructions to Jack yesterday, we have called a number of Governors in New England and elsewhere to garner public support for the gas compromise. As a result, Governors Grasso of Connecticut, Snelling of Vermont and Longley of Maine have issued statements.

In addition, the following Governors have issued statements: Shapp of Pennsylvania; Judge of Montana; Herschler of Wyoming, Apodaca of New Mexico and Teasdale of Missouri. These statements will be re-issued from The White House to show the widespread support for the compromise among Governors unable to attend Wednesday's meeting. We will continue this effort next week and expect to have additional statements to release by the middle of the week. We are working closely with Frank Moore in this effort.

Governors Carey and Dukakis have indicated that they cannot issue statements because of the sensitivity of the issue in their re-election campaigns. We believe you should consider calling both Governors to solicit their help.

1954

4508



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

C

September 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In the event you haven't seen it, I wanted to
send a copy of this Sunday's very supportive editorial
in the Los Angeles Times.

William B. Bee

Attorney General

attachment

cc: Gerald Rafshoon

Thinking About Carter

It rained on President Carter's parade of white-water rafts in Idaho the other day. Some news reports managed somehow to convey an impression that he had tried to wring a promise of sunshine from a higher authority and had lost again.

For months now, the President has been portrayed as an amateur, a loser, a misfit, a person of such negligible stature as to have to stand on tiptoe to look across a table. Analysts who once found a White House enemies list intolerable now advise the President that what he really needs is a mean streak, the better to punish enemies. Having been criticized during his campaign for not being specific, he is now criticized for trying too hard to keep too many of the promises that he made in the campaign.

We are, and have been, comfortable with the feeling that Carter is pretty much what he seems to be—an earnest and bright man in his 50s, with some expertise in nuclear engineering, business and state government, a sound record on civil rights, a good deal of self-confidence, and an unforced familiarity with the Bible, which seems to put some people off. He is an issues man, and we are comfortable with that, too, because the great political battles in American history should be fought out on the issues.

We are as concerned as anyone that he tried to tackle too many problems too soon—the pork barrel of water projects, nuclear proliferation, the breeder reactor, energy, the Panama Canal, civil-service reform, the Middle East, welfare reform and, everlastingly, inflation. But the long list is less a reflection on the White House than on the kind of world in which we live. Who is to say which of those issues could safely be put off for a year or two?

We do not agree with all of the positions that Carter has taken, although we suspect that he is right

more often than he is wrong. But it has not occurred to us to take any of the disagreements as a personal matter, as seems now to have become a habit among many analysts and commentators and, if the polls are accurate, among voters generally.

We have puzzled over this erosion of the President's dignity and credibility, so often based on such trivia as his decision to walk into rooms without Hail to the Chief ringing in his ears. We find the theory that people instinctively cut their leaders down to size too easy, as are the notions that he is dull or that he is a victim of Watergate journalism or the seemingly insatiable thirst for detailed gossip about superstars.

It may be as simple as the fact that presidential decisions have an increasingly immediate effect on our lives, and that our standards for measuring those decisions rise in direct ratio to the effect. It may be that the nation itself is less sure of its purposes and goals and, therefore, less able to measure performance in pursuit of those goals.

Whatever the explanation, it is interesting to note that some analysts perceive an emerging new Carter, with a better understanding of the mechanics of Washington power and a firmer grip on the ears of Congress.

If a change in the President is indeed coming, we hope it will not be too drastic. We have always assumed that Carter's attention to detail has something to do with his service on submarines, where it is hard to sleep nights unless you know that every hatch is tight and every valve is on the right setting. We would not want that to change.

We also hope he keeps slugging away at the issues. Civil-service reform and some of the other issues that fascinate Carter may seem dull to some, but they are the raw materials of progress.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 1, 1978

C
✓

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT: Weekly Mail Report (Per Your Request)

Below are statistics on Presidential and First Family:

<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 8/25</u>	<u>WEEK ENDING 9/1</u>
Presidential	15,290	14,450
First Lady	1,605	1,075
Amy	150	155
<u>Other First Family</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	17,120	15,750

BACKLOG

Presidential	2,645	3,515
First Lady	445*	310
Amy	0	0
<u>Other</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	3,090	3,515

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENTIAL MAIL ANALYZED

Agency Referrals	13%	12%
WH Correspondence	40%	41%
Unanswerable Mail	19%	18%
White House Staff	5%	6%
Greetings Requests	19%	20%
<u>Other</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>3%</u>
TOTAL	100%	100%

NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

Form Letters	1,700	408
Form Post Cards	2,505	3,200
Mail Addressed to White House Staff	16,870	17,403

cc: Senior Staff

* Includes 250 Birthday Cards

MAJOR ISSUES IN
CURRENT PRESIDENTIAL ADULT MAIL
Week Ending 9/1/78

ISSUES	PRO	CON	COMMENT ONLY	NUMBER LETTERS
Support for Indictments of Members of the Church of Scientology	0	100%	0	353
Suggestions re: Middle East Summit Conference at Camp David (1)	0	0	100%	124
Support for President's Postition re: Capital Gains Tax	4%	78%	18%	68
Support for President's Proposal to Increase Aid for Financing Higher Education	18%	82%	0	56
Support for President's Position re: National Health Insurance	44%	44%	12%	45
			TOTAL	646

(1) SUGGESTIONS RE: MIDDLE EAST SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Contending that a lasting peace can only be established by direct negotiations between the involved parties, writers urge that the President take an even handed approach, and that American efforts be directed toward mediation and conciliation, rather than imposing a settlement.

11:05 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL WISE

FROM: DAVID RUBENSTEIN *D.R.*

SUBJECT: Photo Session

I would appreciate your arranging a brief photo session with the President for Oliver Miller, who is leaving our staff today to begin a Rhodes Scholarship.

Oliver has been on our staff for the past several months. Prior to that, he worked in the Carter campaign, served as an assistant to Dick Holbrooke at the State Department, and completed his last year at Yale.

The President may remember Oliver from the early days of the campaign. Oliver was the second person who joined the issues staff, leaving Yale in 1975 prior to graduation. During the primary and general elections, Oliver specialized in a number of key issues, particularly agriculture and education. Throughout the campaign he was an invaluable and dedicated staff member, as he has continued to be at the White House. Oliver has primarily been working with Kitty Schirmer on energy issues for the past several months.

Oliver has an unusual talent for languages, speaking several fluently (including French, Spanish and Chinese). At Oxford, he will probably study Chinese.

(Mr. President -- you sent a ~~note~~ ^{note} congratulating Miller when his Scholarship was announced months ago. *hc*)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached letter was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling and delivery to the Hill.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Secretary Brown
Jim McIntyre

DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

To Chairman Melvin Price

Let me assure you of my awareness of the positive and constructive Constitutional role of Congress in providing for our nation's defense, and of my personal appreciation for the leadership you have exhibited so well in consummating this responsibility.

My veto of The Defense Authorization Act (HR 10929) was predicated on the overall impact of the entire authorization and appropriation prospects resulting from approval of construction of another CVN in the 1979 fiscal year.

Obviously, my Constitutional authority and responsibility were properly exercised. If the veto

should be sustained, I look forward to close cooperation between us to evolve the most effective defense capability for our nation - as partners, and with a full recognition of the historical and proper interrelationship between Presidents and members of Congress.

The Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget will provide whatever information and recommendations you desire, including those items mentioned in your letter to me.

With best wishes,

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *Fm.*
SUBJECT: ATTACHED LETTER FROM CONG. MELVIN PRICE

This letter was hand delivered this afternoon. Cong. Price says you can reply if you care to, but he does not necessarily want an answer from any other Administration official.

The closing paragraph on page 6 may indicate that we will have a clear-cut victory next Thursday.

cc: The Vice President
Secretary Harold Brown .
Jim McIntyre
Zbigniew Brzezinski

8-31-78

WASHINGTON, D.C., ADDRESS:
2340 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-5661

HOME ADDRESS:
426 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS 62201
(618) 397-3232

DISTRICT OFFICE:
FEDERAL BUILDING
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS 62201
(618) 274-2220

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MELVIN PRICE
23D ILLINOIS DISTRICT

**CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES**

**SUBCOMMITTEES:
INTELLIGENCE AND
MILITARY APPLICATION
OF NUCLEAR ENERGY,
CHAIRMAN**

**RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT**

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON
PROFESSIONAL SPORTS**

August 31, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

My dear Mr. President:

I have considered long and carefully your veto message to the Congress on H.R. 10929, the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act for fiscal year 1979. I must tell you that I am disturbed by the substance and the tone of that message, and I am compelled also to express my deep concern about the impression of uncertain leadership in national defense that this veto and related decisions may unintentionally project.

Your message repeatedly makes reference to dollar figures of programs which are, in fact, not in the bill that you vetoed. For example, the message refers to an \$800 million reduction in weapons and equipment for the Army and a \$200 million reduction in weapons and equipment for the Air Force. The authorization bill that you vetoed, H.R. 10929, makes reductions of only \$188.7 million in weapons and equipment for the Army, and actually provides an addition of \$80.2 million for the Air Force.

It has been assumed by some people, therefore, that the intent of your message is to indicate that corresponding reductions have to be made in the Defense appropriation bill to provide for the funding of the Nimitz-class nuclear aircraft carrier (CVN) that was authorized in H.R. 10929. Such, however, still fails to explain statistics used in your message. For example, your message refers to "up to \$500 million for research and development -- for programs proposed in my FY 1979 budget but deleted by one or another Congressional action." The authorization bill sent to you, H.R. 10929, reduced research and development (R&D) only \$209.5 million. This is a reduction of only 1.7 percent from the amount you requested and the authorization remaining, \$12.3 billion, is an 8 percent increase over the amount provided last year.

The explanation of your statement would seem to be that the reference to "one or another Congressional action" includes appropriation action as well. However, the only appropriation action completed at the time of your veto message was the House passage of the Defense appropriation bill. An examination shows that total R&D reductions from the authorization and appropriation process as of the date of your message is less than \$400 million. We have no explanation of your reference to a \$500 million reduction.

Similarly, your statement makes reference to elimination of \$500 million in readiness funds. Most of the readiness items to which you refer -- such as repair of weapons, ship overhauls, communications and logistics support -- are provided for in operation and maintenance funds which are not subject to annual authorization. At the same time, however, your message fails to acknowledge specific actions taken by Congress in H.R. 10929 in personnel authorizations to improve the readiness of our forces, including increases to provide more training time, additional civilian manpower for aircraft maintenance activities, and steps to improve the readiness of the Ready Reserve forces.

I understand that you are opposed to a nuclear aircraft carrier, but here again the position and the statistics of the Administration are confusing.

The veto message states your opposition to a nuclear aircraft carrier and that, therefore, \$2 billion could have been saved by following your Administration's recommendations.

I would remind you, however, that subsequent to the submission of your budget, but prior to House floor consideration of H.R. 10929, I received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy supporting the inclusion of a conventional aircraft carrier (CVV) costing \$1.575 billion in this year's authorization. The difference between the Administration position and the committee position at that point, therefore, was not \$2 billion, but rather the difference between a CVN and a CVV.

Can we not assume that the Secretary of the Navy speaks for your Administration on matters affecting the Navy?

Your veto message makes no mention of the Secretary's letter, but indicates that a conventionally-powered carrier would be requested in the budget next year "at a saving of \$1 billion for that single ship."

The authorization bill provides \$1.930 billion for a Nimitz-class CVN.

The cost of the CVN includes approximately 13 years of nuclear fuel. The \$1.575 billion estimate for the CVV is a current estimate for a ship which has not yet been designed. The estimate is surely conservative at this point. The estimate does not include the cost of 13 years of fuel.

On a one-to-one comparison, therefore, I don't know how your Administration can state that building one CVV instead of one CVN would save \$1 billion.

If only one more large carrier is to be built, the cost comparison, I believe, would be very close. The operational advantages of the CVN over the CVV are well-known and acknowledged on both sides, and I believe Members of Congress can make their own comparison and determine whether the nuclear capability is worthwhile at a slight additional cost.

Let me call to your attention that Senator Hart of Colorado, a Democrat and one of the most vigorous spokesmen in Congress for going to smaller carriers has vigorously supported H.R. 10929 as a vehicle for moving to a small carrier strategy in the future, has stated that the single CVN would cost only \$355 million more than the CVV even if the latter "does not experience large cost overruns common with a new ship design," and has asked his colleagues to override your veto.

Statements repeatedly emanate from your Administration that three large conventional carriers could be built for the price of two nuclear carriers. If indeed that statement is correct, it is only pertinent if we are planning to build three or more large carriers. However, the fact is we are planning to build only one.

All of the witnesses for your Administration, including the most vigorous proponents of going to smaller carriers in the future, concurred that we should have 12 large carriers deployed. All of your Defense Department witnesses made clear that to have 12 carriers deployed, 13 are required since one carrier is always in the shipyard undergoing overhaul.

The question, therefore, is if we are building one more large carrier, should it be nuclear or conventional?

On each occasion this year when the House of Representatives was faced with the question of whether or not to build a nuclear carrier, a substantial majority supported the CVN. Equally substantial support has been voiced in the Senate. To veto a bill after this expression of Congressional intent suggests an unwillingness to accept the Congressional role in the defense decision-making process.

I am disturbed also, Mr. President, because even if the dollar amounts referred to in your message could be verified, the allegation that reductions made by the Congress mean simply a cut in combat capability, evidences a failure to understand the dynamics of the authorization and appropriation process.

Subsequent to the submission of the budget, reductions are made with the concurrence of, or even at the request of the Department of Defense because of program cancellations, program delays, or contract modifications which were not anticipated at the time the budget was drawn. In H.R. 10929, in the area of procurement alone, more than \$1 billion can be identified which was eliminated for these reasons. In other words, the funds could not responsibly be obligated now even if authorized and appropriated.

Examples are the Navy Trident submarine, where a \$911.9 million reduction was made because of a program delay; the Mark 46 torpedo, where a reduction of \$28.7 million was made because the Navy informed us of a cost-saving in the program; and the Army XM-1 tank program, where the Army informed us that \$127.4 million originally requested was not needed as a result of contract modifications.

So the implication throughout the message that funding a \$2 billion carrier necessarily means a \$2 billion cut in needed programs elsewhere is simply not correct.

Your message further states that reductions were made "to stay within Congressional budget limits." This statement fails to recognize the simple fact that Congress has not completed action on the Second Budget Resolution. Therefore, the final "Congressional budget limits" on national defense have not yet been established.

I can only conclude, Mr. President, that you have been ill-advised on the process of Congressional authorization and appropriation.

I am concerned that your message may lead to other statements by Administration officials which are incorrect. In a speech to the American Legion Convention on August 22, the Secretary of Defense stated, "spending money on spare parts, unit training, and field exercises may not grab the headlines. But . . . this is the right way at the right time to neutralize the Soviet buildup. That is what the President had in mind, as I said earlier, when he sent the Defense authorization bill back to the Congress last week" H.R. 10929 did not make any significant reductions in the authorization requested for initial spare parts, it provided more manpower authorization than requested in order to increase the amount of training, and it did not address any requests for funds for field exercises. The latter are provided through operation and maintenance appropriations not subject to annual authorization. Certainly, such misleading public statements should be avoided.

In the time since your veto message was received, no further explanation has been submitted by the Administration and, in fact, the military departments indicate they have been directed not to respond to Congressional inquiries on the message.

I must ask you, therefore, Mr. President, to direct your advisors to submit an explanation of the basis for the estimates used in your veto message, together with a list of specific additions and deletions opposed by your Administration.

I state to you categorically that none of the additions or deletions made in H.R. 10929 by my committee were inspired by a desire to find funding for a nuclear aircraft carrier. Each of the programs in the bill was considered independently on its merits. The assumption that reductions were sought in advance to provide funding for the nuclear carrier fails to appreciate the months and months of hearings and analyses by Congressional committees.

Indeed, Mr. President, perhaps my principal concern with your message is the tone with which the actions of the Congress are addressed. Nowhere do I find any recognition that the Congress is capable of making an independent contribution to the weapon development process. Implicit throughout your message is the charge that Members of Congress, in order to support a particular weapon system, knowingly voted for a bill that weakens our national defense.

This charge is most grievous to me.

I have served in public office for more than 40 years and in all of more than 32 years in the House of Representatives I have had special responsibilities in the areas of national defense and nuclear energy policy. In these areas I have worked with every President since Harry Truman. At no time have I supported any particular system or any special interest at the price of our overall national defense. I have always worked to strengthen our national defense and I think H.R. 10929 would do that. While the Congress made a number of changes in the bill, both additions and deletions, they are not inconsistent with the number of changes we have made annually in such legislation.

I have the utmost respect for the present Secretary of Defense as I have had for most of his predecessors, but I have failed to observe any conclusive evidence of infallibility in the Department of Defense.

August 31, 1978

The burden of your message is that Congress does not have a place in defense policy-making except insofar as it is prepared to "rubber stamp" recommendations of the Executive Branch. I reject that philosophy.

I believe the Congress deserves to be treated as a partner in defense decision-making, not as a poor relation.

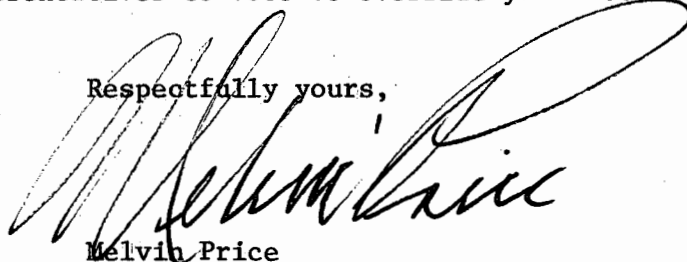
Finally, Mr. President, I must express to you my deep concern about the picture we are presenting to the world of our willingness to provide necessary leadership. I am concerned about what appears to be a propensity to forgo those military capabilities that we do well.

You may recall that I wrote to you a year ago expressing my concern about the impact on national defense capability of a series of decisions which include the cancellation of the B-1, the cancellation of the short range attack missile (SRAM), the termination of production of the Minuteman III missile, and the slowdown of development funding for the MX missile system. At that time, I expressed the hope that the Congress could work with the Administration to provide necessary defense systems. Since that time, we have had the cancellation of production of the enhanced radiation weapon, the indecision in response to the demonstrated need to protect the vulnerability of our land-based ICBMs, the proposed withdrawal of forces from Korea, and now the veto of a Defense authorization bill and a determined effort to stop another large aircraft carrier.

I am deeply concerned as to the cumulative effect of all of these actions on our defense capability and equally concerned as to their effect on the perception of potential adversaries as to our willingness to meet our national security commitments.

For all of the above reasons, Mr. President, I must reluctantly tell you that I cannot accept the reasoning in your veto message and on September 7 I shall ask the House of Representatives to vote to override your veto of H.R. 10929.

Respectfully yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Melvin Price', is written over the typed name and title.

Melvin Price

Chairman

Committee on Armed Services

done
J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *H.J.*

DATE: SEPTEMBER 1, 1978

SUBJECT: NATURAL GAS TELEPHONE CALLS

MR. PRESIDENT: IF YOU CAN
MAKE THESE CALLS AND ACTIVATE
THESE PEOPLE WHO ARE NEUTRAL
OR SUPPORTIVE, IT WILL GREATLY
MAGNIFY OUR LOBBYING EFFORTS.

THANKS.
H.J.

*This is in lieu of meeting
Tuesday I recommended.*

I recommend that you make the following telephone calls to
persons who can be helpful on the natural gas vote:

*Chief Energy
economist →
Wash to meet
Schlesinger
Will report
to Chase
?*

--David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board, Chase Manhattan
Bank. Although Chase has not officially taken a position
on the natural gas compromise, they are perceived by the
Senate as being opposed to the bill. A mid-level officer
of the bank sent a letter to the Business Roundtable which
doubted the impact of the natural gas bill on inflation and
the decline of the dollar; this letter has been sent by our
opponents to every Senator, and it is being used effectively
to counter Bill Miller's arguments in favor of the legisla-
tion.

Willard Butcher, President of Chase, attended the luncheon
on Wednesday with Strauss, Schlesinger, and Miller; and a
group of Chase executives is spending three hours at the
Department of Energy this afternoon to get further informa-
tion on the legislation. At the present time, Chase maintains
that it has no position; you should urge Rockefeller instead
to move aggressively to support the legislation and to counter
the impression that Chase is currently working against us.

*will
do*

also Bill Miller - done

--Robert Wingerter, Chairman, Libby-Owens-Ford Company.
Mr. Wingerter attended the Wednesday afternoon briefing by
Strauss, Schlesinger, and Miller for glass, textile and
paper companies. Although the glass industry had been
actively working against the legislation before this meeting,
they were genuinely impressed by the presentation, and are
now reconsidering their position.

Mr. Wingerter is also reconsidering his position, but he is
the most "hard-line" of the glass company executives at the
meeting. If he decides to support the legislation, we will
be assured of the active help of the glass industry.

The glass company officials have some concerns about the
legislation which might be possible to satisfy with
colloquies on the floor during the debate. You should thank
Mr. Wingerter for approaching this subject with an open mind,
assure him that Secretary Schlesinger will work with the
industry to clarify any matters which can be addressed at this

*State of
reassessment -
Want to
help -
not
encouraging
L -*

late date, and urge that he consider actively supporting our position. The glass company officials were particularly impressed with the argument that a better bill is highly unlikely in the foreseeable future.

--William A. Klopman, Chairman, Burlington Industries.

Mr. Klopman also attended the Wednesday afternoon briefing. Like the other members of the textile industry, his formal position before the meeting was opposition to the bill because it does not deregulate gas rapidly enough. Our follow-up phone calls, however, indicate that we made a strong impression on the textile executives, and that there is now a chance for their support. Klopman is particularly important because of Burlington's position in the industry.

You should thank Klopman for attending the briefing, acknowledge that the bill is not perfect but that it is the only realistic possibility in the foreseeable future, and ask for Mr. Klopman's active support.

--George Stinson, Chairman, National Steel. Stinson attended the briefing for steel executives a week ago, and has privately told Bob Strauss that he will help. You should thank Stinson for his offer to help, and ask him to give specific attention Senators Heinz and Schweiker.

--Irving Shapiro. DuPont's management generally feels that this bill will hurt their company far more than it would help. Nevertheless, Shapiro has refused to take a position, largely because of his personal relationship with you. As you know, he is no longer President of the Business Roundtable.

In the last few days, Irving has told Strauss that he is privately willing to help where he can, and he has, in fact, called Joe Biden. Although the bill will probably have an adverse affect on his company, he believes it should nevertheless be passed for the good of the country. You should thank him for his help, and urge him to do as much as he can with other influential chief executives around the country.

--Robert O. Anderson, Chairman, Atlantic Richfield Company.

ARCO is going all out to help, and Thornton Bradshaw, ARCO's President, has taken a highly visible position in support. You should thank Mr. Anderson and acknowledge Mr. Bradshaw's help.

Attached for your information is an information sheet put out by ARCO urging support of the natural gas compromise.

100%
Support

Will call
Hallings-
needs other
names +

Will do -
others? +

+
done
willing
to help

concern
re #

+

not done
J

Jack Warren, President
Goldrus Drilling Company
900 First City National
Houston, Texas 77003
(713) 658-8286

Jack Warren has literally been working full-time on the natural gas compromise bill for the last six months. His work has been largely out of his personal regard for you, Secretary Schlesinger and a sense of what is good for the country--plus his disapproval of the obvious greed of some other people in the industry.

Jack's wife's name is Dorothy. You have met him in Houston, New Orleans and number of times in the White House.

Talking Points

1. You should thank him for his help.
2. Tell him that you will ask Chairman Ullman to grant a one-year extension to the IDCs, coupled with some sort of energy tax, so Warren can use this for some Republican votes in the Senate and the House.

Ullman has wisely been playing the bad guy, using IDCs as leverage over independents and saving it for this time. Stu Eizenstat and I met with Bobby Shapiro yesterday. Ullman is now ready to play this card. Schlesinger agrees. We will then use IDCs next year for additional energy taxes.

--George P. Brown, retired Chairman, Brown & Root Construction Company. Brown & Root in Houston is one of the world's largest construction companies. Mr. Brown met with Bob Strauss last week, and agreed to help on the natural gas bill. The construction industry has a big stake on the outcome of this legislation because of the Alaska gas pipeline, but the industry has not as yet shown much organized support.

Mr. Brown is also an important natural gas producer in his own right.

You should thank Mr. Brown for his offer to help, and urge that he put particular emphasis on developing organized support for the legislation by the construction industry.

CARDINAL Luciani of Venice
was elected Pope John Paul 1st
at 11:15 A.M. this morning.

He was elected on the second
ballot.

His age is 65.

Rec'd at
Yellowstone
Lake
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

Frank Press

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling. The "send thank you letter" note is from the President, not from Dr. Brzezinski.

Rick Hutcheson
cc: Zbig Brzezinski

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-12C-14-13-1-1

BY K5 NARA DATE 6/11/13

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
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LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ACTION
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WATSON
WEXLER
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MCINTYRE
SCHULTZE
ADAMS
ANDRUS
BELL
BERGLAND
BLUMENTHAL
BROWN
CALIFANO
HARRIS
KREPS
MARSHALL
SCHLESINGER
STRAUSS
VANCE

ARAGON
BUTLER
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
CRUIKSHANK
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HUTCHESON
LINDER
MARTIN
MOE
PETERSON
PETTIGREW
PRESS
SANDERS
VOORDE
WARREN
WISE

*Frank - The "sand"
Thank you letter - note
is from the Press, now
from 213*

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Press

SUBJECT: CTB Letter 7P

Three distinguished nuclear weapon scientists have written you (Tab A) to present a positive assessment of stockpile reliability under a CTB. They are Norris Bradbury, Director of the Los Alamos Laboratory from 1945-1970; Carson Mark, Chief Theoretician at Los Alamos from 1947 to 1973; and Dick Garwin, a highly regarded consultant on nuclear weapons and other defense-related technologies. You are already familiar with their arguments which were presented in the report of my CTB Review Panel, which included Carson Mark.

In brief, they assert that stockpile reliability can be maintained indefinitely by rebuilding weapons to exact specifications when necessary, refraining from marginal improvements which could result in uncertainty in weapon performance, providing strong support for stockpile maintenance and exemption on national security grounds from EPA or OSHA restrictions if necessary. While these steps would not eliminate the long-term reliability problem, as the authors suggest, I believe they would contribute significantly in reducing the risks of a CTB. Related measures will be included in the Safeguards Plan which is being developed by the SCC. The authors' letter is being widely disseminated and may be helpful in balancing the CTB debate.

Attachment

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BY KS NARA DATE 6/4/13

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August 15, 1978

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As individuals long involved in the conception, design, manufacture, test, and maintenance of many of the United States' nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, we want you to know of our judgment on a question which has assumed considerable prominence in connection with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty ("CTBT"). That is the question of the degree of assurance in the continued operability of our stockpiled nuclear weapons in the absence of any possibility of testing with significant nuclear yield (for instance, with testing limited to laboratory-type experiments.)

As you know, the assurance of continued operability of stockpiled nuclear weapons has in the past been achieved almost exclusively by non-nuclear testing--by meticulous inspection and disassembly of the components of the nuclear weapons, including their firing and fuzing equipment. Problems encountered in this inspection are normally validated by additional sampling and solved by the remanufacture of the affected components. This program is, of course, supplemented by the instrumented firing of the entire nuclear weapon with inert material replacing the fissile materials, and the entire program thus far described would be unaffected by the requirements of a CTBT. It has been exceedingly rare for a weapon to be taken from stockpile and fired "for assurance."

It has also been rare to the point of non-existence for a problem revealed by the sampling and inspection program to require a nuclear test for its resolution. There are three acceptable approaches to the correction of deficiencies without requiring nuclear testing:

- 1) Remanufacture to precisely the original specifications.
- 2) Remanufacture with minor modifications in surface treatment, protective coatings, and the like, after thorough review by experienced and knowledgeable individuals.
- 3) Replace the nuclear explosive by one which has previously been tested and accepted for stockpile.

A fourth option, to replace the troubled nuclear system by one not already prooftested may result in improved performance, lesser use of special nuclear materials, or the like, virtues which have more to do with improvement of the stockpile than with confirming its operability.

We believe that the key question to be answered by those responsible for making and maintaining nuclear weapons is

"Can the continued operability of our stockpile of nuclear weapons be assured without future nuclear testing? That is, without attempting or allowing improvement in performance, reductions in maintenance cost, and the like, are there non-nuclear inspection and correction programs which will prevent the degradation of the reliability of stockpiled weapons?"

Our answer is "yes," and we now discuss the reasons why knowledgeable people may have answered "no" to seemingly similar questions.

First, we confined ourselves essentially to the question, "If the stockpile is not required to improve, can it be kept from degrading?" Others may have had in mind the normal work of the weapons laboratories, by which nuclear weapons are continuously made somewhat more efficient, less costly in terms of nuclear materials, adapted to new packaging requirements, and safer to handle--for instance by the substitution of insensitive explosive. We have participated in such programs and find them both interesting and useful. Were these "improvement programs" carried out long enough without nuclear testing, the weapons thus affected would indeed have uncertain performance; the solution under a CTBT would be to forego such programs in order not to sacrifice stockpile reliability to a desire for minor improvement in performance.

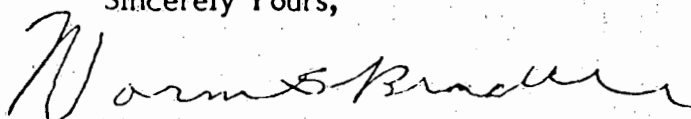
Second, it is true that certain deficiencies have in the past been corrected by the replacement of the affected nuclear system by another one, following a test certifying the replacement model as ready for stockpile. This corrective measure would not be available under a CTBT. But the examples normally cited need not have been corrected in this way; for instance one Polaris warhead problem could readily have been solved by remanufacture with an acceptable change of surface treatment on the component which had caused the problem. The change of nuclear system was not absolutely necessary for the correction of the problem observed.

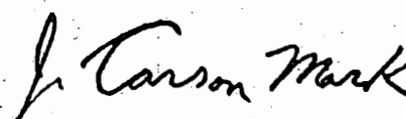
Finally, it is sometimes claimed that remanufacture may become impossible because of increasingly severe restrictions by EPA or OSHA to protect the environment of the worker. We note that additional protective measures which might be an intolerable cost burden in the manufacture of cardboard or of lightbulbs or of aircraft brakes are easily affordable in connection with the nuclear stockpile. Thus if the worker's environment acceptable until now for the use of asbestos, spray adhesives, or beryllium should be forbidden by OSHA regulations, those few workers needed to continue operations with such material could wear plastic film suits (supplied with external air) commonly used for isolation against germs and against certain pharmaceuticals. It would be wise also to stockpile in appropriate storage facilities certain commercial materials used in weapons manufacture which might in the future disappear from the commercial scene.

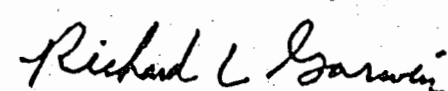
It has been suggested that under a CTBT a President or Congress or the Department of Energy might not provide funds for stockpile maintenance inspection and correction, or that a President might not provide a requested exemption from OSHA or EPA requirements. We see no reason to assume that the national security bureaucracy will not continue to serve the national interest, and we would welcome a statement in conjunction with a CTBT that non-nuclear testing, inspection, and remanufacture where necessary will be fully supported in order to ensure the continued operability of stockpiled nuclear weapons.

We believe that the Department of Energy, through its contractors and laboratories, can through the measures described provide continuing assurance for as long as may be desired of the operability of the nuclear weapons stockpile. We are making this statement available to others in the Executive and the Congress.

Sincerely Yours,


Norris E. Bradbury


J. Carson Mark


Richard L. Garwin

BIOGRAPHIES

Norris Bradbury was the immediate successor to Robert Oppenheimer when, in 1945, Dr. Bradbury became Director of the Los Alamos scientific laboratory and served in that capacity for a quarter of a century until 1970. A physicist and member of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Bradbury was also Professor of Physics at the University of California during this period and is a recipient of the Legion of Merit and of the Fermi Award.

Richard Garwin has been a consultant to the Los Alamos Laboratory for almost three decades, since 1950, and is highly regarded in the national security community for his in-depth technical analyses of an extremely broad range of defense issues. A physicist and member of both the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering, he has served as a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee, as a member of the Defense Science Board and as a consultant to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, among other agencies.

J. Carson Mark was head of the Theoretical Division of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory from 1947 to 1973. This Division was responsible for, and played a key role in, the conception and design of U.S. nuclear and thermonuclear weapons in the fifties and sixties. He continues to be involved in considerations of weapons effects and with the problem of the maintenance of a nuclear weapons capability under nuclear test limitations.

Phone numbers at which the signatories can be reached are --

Bradbury: 505-662-5068

Garwin: 914-945-2555

Mark: 505-667-7612

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/1/78

Tim Kraft
Jim Gammill

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MENTAL
RETARDATION

FOR STAFFING

FOR INFORMATION

FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX

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NO DEADLINE

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ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARAGON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FALLOWS

FIRST LADY

GAMMILL

HARDEN

HUTCHESON

LINDER

MARTIN

MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

VOORDE

WARREN

WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT *T/K*

SUBJECT: President's Committee on Mental Retardation

There are seven appointments to be made to the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Secretary Califano has sent a list of seven persons whom he recommends. Mrs. Carter has seen the list and approves with one exception. She would like to see Fred Girardeau added. We have made that substitution with the approval from the Secretary's office.

Aileen Weiss (South Carolina): Director of Speech and Hearing Programs at Fort Jackson. Recommended by Senator Hollings, Congressman Spence, Dick Riley and Jesse Hill.

Edward Quilligan (California): Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Associate Vice President for Health Affairs at the University of Southern California.

Charles Halpern (District of Columbia): Associate Professor at Georgetown Law Center and Director of the Institute for Public Interest Representation.

Shirley Miller (Georgia): Chairperson of the Human Rights Committee of the Atlanta Association for Retarded Citizens and President of the Board of the Mental Health Association of Metropolitan Atlanta. Recommended by Senators Talmadge and Nunn.

-2-

Andy Chang (Hawaii): Director of the Department of Social Services and Housing for the State of Hawaii. Recommended by Senators Matsunaga and Inouye.

Herbert J. Cohen (New York): Director of the Bronx Developmental Services and Professor of Pediatrics at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Frederic L. Girardeau (Kansas): Senior Scientist, Bureau of Child Research and Associate Professor, Department of Special Education at the University of Kansas; Associate Professor of Community Health, University of Kansas Medical School. Recommended by Mrs. Carter.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint the slate as listed above to the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

☒ approve

☐ disapprove

A large, stylized handwritten signature, possibly reading 'L. J.', is written in dark ink across the lower center of the page.

VITA

LEEN A. WEISS

D.O.B. March 11, 1931 ^{per file}

4431 Ivy Hall Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29206

Phone: 782-5025

Resident of Columbia since 1968; previously lived in Spartanburg, So. Car. Has lived in South Carolina for the past twenty-four years. Native of New York City.

Marital Status: Married

No. of Children: Three, Ages: 21, 18 and 13

(Daughter, Vicki, has been a resident at Whitten Village for the past fifteen years.)

Education: Masters Degree, Purdue University, 1954
Major: Speech Pathology Minor: Clinical Psychology

Professional Experience:

- 1952 - Speech Therapist; Camp Oakhurst, New Jersey, A Camp for Mentally Retarded and Multihandicapped Children.
- 1952-54 - Graduate Assistant and Instructor, Purdue University.
- 1955-68 - Speech Pathologist, part-time, Spartanburg Speech and Hearing Clinic.
- 1957-59 - Instructor, Voice & Diction, Converse College, part-time.
- 1960 to present - Adjunct Professor, College of Education, University of South Carolina. Courses taught: Educ. 589, Speech and Language Problems of the Mentally Retarded; Educ. 581, Principles of Speech Correction for the Classroom Teacher and Educ. 785, Language Impairment in Children.
- 1960-63 - Speech Pathologist, Whitten Village, part-time, assisted in the development of a speech and hearing therapy program for the residents of Whitten Village.
- 1961-64 - Instructor, Speech Pathology, Western Carolina University, summer sessions only.
- 1968 to present - Head, Speech and Hearing Program, Military Dependent School, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, four days per week.
- 1974 to present - Speech Pathologist, part time consultant, Pediatric Clinic Moncrief Army Hospital, Fort Jackson, So. Carolina.
- 1976 - Visiting Instructor, University of New Mexico, in area of Communicative Disorders, summer session only.

Non-Clinical or Instructional Professional Assignments:

- 1969 - Consultant Speech Pathologist, So. Car. Region IV Educational Services Center, Orangeburg, So. Carolina, Title III Research Demonstration Project.
- 1976 - Co-developer of Multi-media Slide Tape Presentation, entitled, "Who Steals Children's Dreams," which describes new trends in interdisciplinary programs for handicapped children in the schools, developed at the Univ. of So. Car.
- 1978 - Participant in Video-tape presentation entitled, "Parental Perspectives," which describes the various emotional stage and feelings which are faced by parents of handicapped children, produced at the University of South Carolina.

Post-Masters Courses Completed:

- 1974 - "Guidance Techniques for Classroom Teachers," at the University of South Carolina.
- 1975 - "Monterey Language Therapy System," short course, So. Carolina Dept. of Education.
 - "Team Approaches for the Learning Disabled Student," University of South Carolina.
- 1976 - "Judevine Method, Autistic Children," conducted by the Judevine Training Institute, Converse College, short course.

Special Activities and Distinctions Related to the Mentally Retarded:

- 1) Served as one of the founders, on a volunteer basis, of the Spartanburg School for Handicapped Children; presently known as the "McCarthy School" in the Charles Lea Center in Spartanburg, which provides educational and rehabilitative services to mentally retarded and physically handicapped children in Spartanburg County and surrounding areas.
- 2) Served on the Board of Directors of the McCarthy School during the first three years of its development.
- 3) While a member of the staff of the Spartanburg Speech and Hearing Clinic served as the Speech Pathologist/Therapist at the McCarthy School. In this capacity consulted with teachers and many parents concerning the communicative problems of handicapped children.
- 4) While serving as a member of the Whitten Village staff, on a part-time basis, completed a research project in language development for severely language delayed trainable mentally retarded children.
- 5) As the speech and language consultant to the Pediatric Clinic at Moncrief Army Hospital have provided evaluations, including consultations with parents, for a number of mentally retarded children.
- 6) As Director of the Speech and Hearing Programs at the military dependent schools at Fort Jackson have responsibility for developing and implementing programs for speech and language evaluation and therapy for the mentally retarded children enrolled at the Fort Jackson Schools.
- 7) Member of the Whitten Village Parents Organization.
- 8) Served on the Board of Directors of the Whitten Village Parents Organization.
- 9) Member of the Institutional Avoidance and Institutional Reform Committee of the South Carolina Department of Mental Retardation, 1974-75.
- 10) Served on the Speakers Bureau for the South Carolina Jaycees Camp Hope Project. In this capacity have made presentations to a number of Jaycee Chapters in South Carolina and have appeared on television to promote Jaycee Camp Hope Week. Also, participated in the dedication ceremonies of Camp Hope and the Clemson University Outdoor Research Laboratory on Lake Hartwell.

- 11) Co-Chairman of Task Force, "Advocacy Program for the Handicapped," Friends of the Retarded, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 12) On a number of occasions have served as a reviewer of project proposals for funding by the South Carolina Dept. Education in the area of programs for the handicapped.

Professional and Associated Lay Organizations:

American Speech and Hearing Association, hold Clinical Certificate of Competence from the A.S.H.A.
South Carolina Speech and Hearing Association
South Carolina Association for Retarded Citizens
South Carolina Society for Autistic Children
Friends of the Retarded, Greater Columbia Area

EDWARD JAMES QUILLIGAN, M. D.

om:	June 18, 1925 - Cleveland, Ohio	
Education:	B.A. Ohio State University, 1947 M.D. Ohio State University, 1951	
Career:	Internship and Assistant Residency, Ohio State University Hospital	1951-1954
	Resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Western Reserve University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio	1954-1956
	Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Western Reserve School of Medicine	1956-1957
	Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Western Reserve	1957-1963
	Professor, Western Reserve School of Medicine	1963-1965
	Chairman and Director, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio	1963-1965
	Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California	1965-1966
	Chief, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Harbor General Hospital, Torrance, California	1965-1966
	Professor and Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yale University School of Medicine	1966-1969
	Professor and Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, USC School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California	1969-1978
	Chief of Professional Services, Women's Hospital, Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center, Los Angeles, California	1969-1978
	Associate Vice President of Health Affairs, USC School of Medicine	1978-
	Associate Chief of Professional Services, Women's Hospital, Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center, Los Angeles, California	1978-
	Professor, USC School of Medicine	1978-
Military Services:	2nd Lt., Infantry, A.U.S.	1944-1946
Medical Societies:	Cleveland Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1956
	Fellow, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	1956
	American Medical Association	1956
	Society for Gynecologic Investigation (President 1969-70)	1958

Medical Societies: (Cont.)	Central Obstetrics and Gynecological Society	1959
	American Association of University Professors	1961
	Association of Professors of Gynecology and Obstetrics (Secretary-Treasurer 1967-70) (President 1975-76)	1965
	Council Member, Society for Gynecologic Investigation	1965-1968
	Associate Examiner, American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1966
	New Haven Obstetrical Society	1967-1969
	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists-Member, Committee on Education in Obstetrics and Gynecology in Medical Schools	1967
	ACOG, District I - Chairman Committee on Continuing Education of the General Practitioner	1967-1968
	New York Academy of Sciences	1967-1970
	New York Obstetrical Society	1968
	Continental Ob-Gyn Travel Club	
	Mid-Eastern Ob-Gyn Travel Club	
	Fellow, American Gynecological Society	1969
	Los Angeles Obstetrical and Gynecological Society	1969
	American Association of Planned Parenthood Physicians	1969
	American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists	1970
	Pacific Coast Obstetrical and Gynecological Society	1974
	American Gynecological Society (Vice President 1978-79)	1971

Honors:	Central Society Prize in Obstetrics	1954
	Fellow Yale Chapter Sigma Xi	1967
	M.A. (Hon.) Yale University	1966
	Fellow Silliman College (Yale)	1968
	Ohio State University Centennial Achievement Award	1970
	A.O.A.	1975
	Alumni Achievement Award, Ohio State University College of Medicine	1976

Other	Board of Directors, Community Health Care Center Plan, Inc.	1967-1970
Activities:	Member, Test Committee National Board of Medical Examiners (Part III)	1968
	Connecticut State Board of Examiners in Midwifery	1968-1969
	Editor, American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1970-
	National Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynecology to the Surgeon General of the United States Air Force	1972-
	Member, Advisory Editorial Board of Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey	1972
	Advisory Panel, National Foundation March of Dimes	1973-1978
	Director, Division of Maternal and Fetal Medicine of American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1973-
	Member, Advisory Committee on Obstetrics and Gynecology, California Medical Association	1973-
	Member, Department of Health, Education and Welfare Study Section	1969-1974
	Member, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Maternal and Child Health Research Committee	1974-1975
	Chairman, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Maternal and Child Health Research Committee	1975-1976
	Board of Directors, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School	1975-
	Member, President's (USC) Panel on Promotions and Appointments	1975-1978
	Chairman, USC School of Medicine Promotions Committee	1974-1977
	Chairman, USC School of Medicine Committee on Private Practice	1973-
	Senior Councillor, Los Angeles Obstetrical and Gynecological Society	1975
	Editorial Board of Current Problems in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Year Book Medical Publishers, Chicago	1977

Edward James Quilligan, M.D.

Review Journals

1. Sapirstein, L.A., Mandel, J.M., Pultz, A., Greene, R.W., Hendricks, C.H., and Quilligan, E.J.: Determination of cardiac output by a constant infusion technique in man. *J. App. Physiol.* 6:753, June 1954.
2. Hendricks, C.H., and Quilligan, E.J.: Cardiac output in pregnancy. *Circulation Research* 3:506, Sept. 1955.
3. Hendricks, C.H., Quilligan, E.J., Sapirstein, L.A., Pultz, A.J., and Mandel, M.J.: Simultaneous determination of cardiovascular-renal functions in man by a constant infusion technique. *Am. J. Med. Sci.* 230:648, Dec. 1955.
4. Barnes, A.C., and Quilligan, E.J.: Measurements of aldosterone in the eclamptogenic toxemias of pregnancy. *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 71:670, Mar. 1956.
5. Hendricks, C.H., and Quilligan, E.J.: Cardiac output during labor. *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 71:953, May 1956.
6. Hendricks, C. H., and Quilligan, E.J.: Cardiac output during labor. *Surg. Forum* 6:455, 1956.
7. Quilligan, E.J., and Rothchild, I.: Rate of pregnanediol excretion following intraportal or intrasystemic intravenous administration of progesterone in human subjects. *J. Clin. Endocrin. & Metab.* 17:595, May 1957.
8. Quilligan, E.J., Hendricks, C.H., and Hingson, R.: Cardiac output--The acute effects of various anesthetic agents and techniques as measured by the pulse-pressure method. *Anesthesia & Analgesia Current Research*, July 1957, p. 33.
9. Zuspan, F.P., Quilligan, E.J., and Rosenblum, J.M.: Abdominal pregnancy. *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 74:259, Aug. 1957.
10. Hendricks, C.H., Quilligan, E.J., Tyler, C.W., and Tucker, G.J.: Pressure relationships between the intervillous space and the amniotic fluid in human term pregnancy. *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 77:1028, May 1959.
11. Quilligan, E.J., and Tyler, C.: Postural effects on the cardiovascular status in pregnancy: A comparison of the lateral and supine postures. *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 78:465, Sept. 1959.
12. Davis, J.H., Rosenblum, J.M., Quilligan, E.J., and Persky, L.: An evaluation of post-catheterization prophylactic chemotherapy. *Am. J. Urol.* 82:613, Nov. 1959.
13. Vasicka, A., Quilligan, E.J., Aznar, R., Lipsitz, P.J., and Bloor, B.M.: Oxygen tension in maternal and fetal blood, amniotic fluid, and cerebrospinal fluid of the mother and the baby. *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 79:1041, June 1960.
14. Quilligan, E.J., Vasicka, A., Aznar, R., Lipsitz, P.J., Moore, T., and Bloor, B.M.: Partial pressure of oxygen in the intervillous space and the umbilical vessels. *Am. J. Obstet. & Gynec.* 79:1048, June 1960.

15. Rothchild, I., and Quilligan, E.J.: The corpus luteum-pituitary relationship: On the reports that oxytocin stimulates the secretion of luteotrophin. *Endocrinology* 67:122, July 1960.
16. Quilligan, E.J. and Rothchild, I.: The corpus luteum-pituitary relationship: The luteotrophic activity of homotransplanted pituitaries in intact rats. *Endocrinology* 67:48, July 1960.
17. Quilligan, E.J.: Amniotic fluid gas tensions. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 84:20, July 1962.
18. Oseasohn, R., Quilligan, E.J., Persky, L. and Rosenblum, J.M.: Studies on postpartum bacteriuria. I. Incidence, host factors and effect of catheterization. *J Lab & Clin Med* 60:451, September 1962.
19. Quilligan, E.J. and Cibils, L.: Oxygen tension in the intervillous space. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 88:572, March 1964.
20. Ocampo, P.T., Coseriu, V.G. and Quilligan, E.J.: Comparison of standard oral glucose-tolerance test and rapid intravenous glucose-tolerance test in normal pregnancy. *Obstet & Gynecol* 24:580, October 1964.
21. Paul, W.M., Quilligan, E.J. and MacLachlan, T.: Cardiovascular phenomenon associated with fetal head compression. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 90:824, November 1964.
22. Quilligan, E.J., Katigbak, E., Nowacek, C. and Czarnecki, N.: Correlation of fetal heart rate patterns and blood gas values. I. Normal heart rate values. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 90:1343, December 1964.
23. Quilligan, E.J. and Katigbak, E.B.: Correlation of fetal heart rate and acid-base balance at birth. III. Tachycardia. *Obstet & Gynecol* 25:371, March 1965.
24. Quilligan, E.J., Katigbak, E. and Hofschild, J.: Correlation of fetal heart rate patterns and blood gas values. II. Bradycardia. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 91:1123, April 1965.
25. Hon, E.H. and Quilligan, E.J.: The classification of fetal heart rate. II. A revised working classification. *Conn Med* 31:779, November 1967.
26. Quilligan, E.J., Hon, E.H., Anderson, G.G. and Yeh, S-Y: Fetal cephalic metabolism in sheep. Paper presented by Dr. Quilligan at meeting of American Gynecological Society May 23, 1968. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 102:716, 1968.
27. Quilligan, E.J.: Keeping a finger on the fetal pulse. Paper presented at the Washington State Obstetrical Society, Seattle, Washington, December 7, 1968. *Gynec Invest* 1:26, 1970.
28. Khazin, A.F., Hon, E.H. and Quilligan, E.J.: Biochemical studies of the fetus. III. Fetal base and Apgar scores. *Obstet & Gynecol* 34:592, October 1969.

29. Quilligan, E.J., Dunnihoo, D.R. and Anderson, G.G.: Effect of elevation of carbon dioxide on fetal carotid blood flow. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 109:706, 1971.
30. Jost, R.G., Quilligan, E.J., Yeh, S-Y and Anderson, G.G.: Intrauterine EEG of the sheep fetus. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 114:535, 1972.
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33. Beguin, F., Dunnihoo, D.R. and Quilligan, E.J.: Effect of carbon dioxide elevation on renal blood flow in the fetal lamb in utero. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 119:630, 1974.
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35. Quilligan, E.J. and Paul, R.H.: Fetal monitoring: Is it worth it? *Obstet & Gynecol* 45:96, 1975.
36. Hon, E.H., Zanini, B. and Quilligan, E.J.: The neonatal value of fetal monitoring. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 122:508, 1975.
37. Teng, E.L., Harel, S., Hartzler, J., Shapira, Y., Quilligan, E.J. and Van Der Meulen, J.P.: Relations between birth weight and learning ability in young rabbits. *Biology of the Neonate* 29:207, 1976.
38. Ikenoue, T., Quilligan, E.J. and Murata, Y.: Circulatory response to atropine in sheep fetus. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 126:253, 1976.
39. Gabbe, S.G. and Quilligan, E.J.: Fetal carbohydrate metabolism: Its clinical importance. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 127:92, 1977.
40. Gabbe, S.G., Mestman, J.H., Freeman, R.F., Goebelsmann, U.T., Lowensohn, R.I., Nochimson, D., Cetrulo, C. and Quilligan, E.J.: Management and outcome of pregnancy in diabetes mellitus, Classes B to R. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 129:723, 1977.
41. Hershey, D.W. and Quilligan, E.J.: Extra abdominal uterine exteriorization at caesarean section. *Obstet & Gynecol* (In press)
42. Collea, J.V., Rabin, S.C., Weghorst, G.R. and Quilligan, E.J.: The randomized management of term frank breech presentation: Vaginal delivery vs. cesarean section. *Amer J Obstet & Gynecol* 130:186, 1978.

Peer Review Journals

1. Quilligan, E.J.: The fetal heart rate. J Med Assoc of Ga, 1964.
2. Quilligan, E.J. and Oseasohn, R.O.: Bacteriuria in pregnancy. J Med Assoc of Ga, 1964.
3. Hon, E.H. and Quilligan, E.J.: Interpreting signs of fetal distress. Physician's Panorama 6:4, June 1968.
4. Quilligan, E.J.: The obstetrician now to 1984. Paper presented at the University of Mississippi Medical Center (AOA meeting) May 10, 1968. Yale Med Alumni Bull 3:3, Fall 1968.
5. Quilligan, E.J.: Mechanisms of initiation of labor. Hosp Prac 3:44, November 1968.
6. Quilligan, E.J.: Diagnosis and management of ectopic pregnancy. Hosp Med 5:27, March 1969.
7. Quilligan, E.J.: The obstetric intensive care unit. Hosp Prac 7:61, 1972.
8. Quilligan, E. J.: Edward J. Quilligan on fetal monitoring. Hosp Phys p. 20-27, July 1975.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Charles R. Halpern
Visiting Professor of Law
Stanford Law School
Stanford, California 94305
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Home Address: 691 Mirada Avenue
Stanford, California 94305
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Born: Buffalo, New York
November 16, 1939

Education: B.A. cum laude, 1961, Harvard College
LL.B., 1964, Yale Law School, Order of the Coif

Honors: Honorary Fellow and Commencement Speaker, University
of Pennsylvania Law School, 1973

Law School Activities: Board of Editors, Yale Law School

Professional Experience:

Visiting Professor of Law, Stanford Law School, 1977-78

Council for Public Interest Law: executive director, 1975-77; member of the Council, 1975-present

Center for Law and Social Policy: co-founder, 1969; director 1969-72; attorney, 1972-75; trustee, 1969-present

Mental Health Law Project: co-founder, 1972; attorney, 1972-75; trustee, 1972-present

Arnold & Porter, Washington, D.C., associate, 1965-69

Law Clerk, Judge George T. Washington, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, 1964-65

Activities in Legal Education

1969-72: overall responsibility for establishing and designing clinical education program at Center for Law and Social Policy. Negotiation with Pennsylvania, Yale, Stanford, UCLA, and Michigan Law Schools, regarding full semester credit for students enrolled in Center program. Program included four hour per week seminar course, in addition to supervised clinical experience.

1970-75: supervising attorney in clinical program, Center for Law and Social Policy and Mental Health Law Project

1974, summer: Visiting Fellow, Institute of Comparative Law, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

1974, summer: Faculty, Eighth Annual Seminar on Recent Developments in American Law, co-sponsored by New York University Law School and the University of Naples, Naples, Italy

1975, summer: Faculty, Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Salzburg, Austria

1974-present: Founding member, Board of Governors, Society of American Law Teachers

Other Activities:

Member, Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, 1972-present

Member, American Bar Association Commission on the Mentally Disabled, 1973-present

Vice-president, National Legal Aid & Defender Association, 1976-present

Director, Accountants for the Public Interest, 1976-present

Director, National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, 1976-present

Member, Academy for Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio, 1973-75

Member, Professional Advisory Board, National Association for Mental Health, 1973-75

Member, Committee for Public Justice, New York, New York, 1972-present

Consultant, National Institute of Mental Health, regarding model mental health legislation, psychosurgery, human experimentation, 1974-75

Consultant, President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 197

Trustee, Citizen's Communication Center, Washington, D.C., 1972

Trustee, Project on Corporate Responsibility, 1969-70

Director and Secretary, Public Law Educational Institute
(publisher of Selective Service Law Reporter), 1968-69

Secretary, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.,
1967-69

Publications

"A Practicing Lawyer Views the Right to Treatment," 57
Georgetown Law Journal 782 (1969).

"Reflections on the New Public Interest Law: Theory and
Practice at the Center for Law and Social Policy," 59
Georgetown Law Journal 1095 (1971) (with John M. Cunningham).

"The Right to Treatment," in Legal Rights of the Mentally
Handicapped, (Practising Law Institute, 1974) (with Paul R.
Friedman).

"Public Interest Law--Its Past and Future," 58 Judicature
118 (1974) (reprinted in Maltese Law Journal, 1976).

Speech, ABA National Institute, "Federal Agencies and
the Public Interest: New Directions in Administrative
Practice," 26 Admin. L. Rev. 435 (1974).

Speech, National Academy of Sciences Forum, Experiments
and Research with Humans: Values in Conflict (1975), p. 99.

"Scientists in the Courtroom and the Development of Public
Interest Law," in Institutions and Science Public Policy
(New York Academy of Sciences, 1975).

"Public Interest Law: Survival is at Stake," L.A. Times,
July 2, 1975, editorial page.

"The Public Interest Bar: An Audit," in Nader, ed., Verdicts
on Lawyers (1976).

"The Retarded Citizen, the Commitment Process and the Right
to Habilitation," in Kindred, ed., The Mentally Retarded
Citizen and the Law (1976).

"The Right to Habilitation: Litigation as a Strategy for
Social Change," in Golan, ed., The Right to Treatment for
Mental Patients, 1976.

"Should Courts Redress Citizen Grievances?" 60 Judicature
162 (1976).

Balancing the Scales of Justice: Financing Public Interest
Law in America, Book-length report of the Council for Public
Interest Law, 1976. (General supervisory responsibility)

SHIRLEY CARVER MILLER

Young Harris, Georgia 30582
(404) 379-3881

or

16-G Peachtree Towers
300 West Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

or

Office of Lieutenant Governor
418 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Born: July 15, 1935, Cherokee County, North Carolina, daughter of Henry Luke Carver and Beatrice Reagan (Ashe) Carver.

Family: Married Zell Bryan Miller January 15, 1954 in Walhalla, Oconee County, South Carolina. Children: Murphy Carver (born June 25, 1955); Matthew Steven (born August 13, 1956). Granddaughter: Asia Miller (born April 24, 1976).

Education: Graduated Young Harris College, 1954.

Career: Co-publisher, Towns County Herald, 1960-1964; secretary to Towns County School Board, 1960-1964; secretary, Bank of Hiawassee, 1965-1967; staff, personal banker program, Citizens & Southern Bank, 1967-1974.

Politics: One of 89 Georgians who comprised the original "Peanut Brigade" to campaign for now-President Jimmy Carter in 1976; in July of 1976, Mrs. Miller ran her own campaign for Ninth District Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and won over 18 other candidates; worked in Zell Miller's campaigns through his successful bid for Lieutenant Governor of Georgia.

Volunteer: Chairwoman, Human Rights Committee, Atlanta Association for Retarded Citizens (AARC); formerly Chairwoman, Advocacy Committee of the AARC; member, board of the Mental Health Association of Metropolitan Atlanta; President of board of Georgia Advocacy Office.

Awards: The Georgia Association for Retarded Citizens Amelia Rowan Award, its highest honor, for her work in advocacy on behalf of the mentally retarded; the Bobby Dodd Award, top laurel of the AARC to the individual or group who has done the most for advancement of the mentally retarded.

Comments: Bobby Dodd, in presenting Mrs. Miller the award named for him in May of 1977, remarked, "She stood on principles and on a strong belief in the dignity and rights of handicapped individual in the face of public criticism . . . determination to correct a wrong, the lives of thousands of retarded citizens have been made better."

Miller Advocacy:

"I see advocacy as being able to help people to assume the responsibility which is theirs in their own communities of protecting and fighting for the rights of the disabled. This can best be accomplished through volunteer, one-to-one advocacy and committees organized in communities and regions to look out for those of our citizens who need our special attention and concern."

Of his wife Shirley, Georgia Lieutenant Governor Zell Miller has said, "She is the motor and mainspring of our life, but she lets me do the driving."

Mrs. Miller, a compassionate and hard-working woman, met the now-Lieutenant Governor when she was a student at Young Harris College and Zell travelled on weekends from the University of Georgia and later the Marine Corps base to his home.

She worked by his side as Zell served in the Georgia Senate, and actively campaigned for him when he ran for Congress in Georgia's Ninth District in 1964. When he lost that race, Shirley went to work for the Bank of Hiawasse. They moved to Atlanta in 1967 when Zell was appointed to the Georgia Department of Corrections. She later worked for the Citizens and Southern Bank until Zell's election as Lieutenant Governor in 1974.

Shirley is fond of saying, "Since 1974 I have been unemployed, but working harder than ever. If this is unemployment, I think I want to go back to work."

In 1976 she travelled to New Hampshire with 89 other Georgians who comprised the original "Peanut Brigade" to campaign for now-President Jimmy Carter. In July of that same year she ran her own campaign for Ninth District delegate to the National Democratic Convention and won an overwhelming victory.

Shirley Miller is known throughout Georgia for her longstanding devotion to humanitarian causes, particularly in Mental Health and Mental Retardation. Last year she received the Bobby Dodd Award, which is the highest laurel from the Atlanta Association for Retarded Citizens. The Georgia Association for Retarded Citizens has also awarded Shirley its top honor, the Amelia Rowan Award, for her role as Chairwoman of.

the Advocacy Committee of the Association and as a member of the board of the Mental Health Association of Metropolitan Atlanta.

Some two years ago, Shirley was awarded a granddaughter, Asia, whom she describes as her greatest source of current recreation.

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PERSONAL DATA ON ANDREW I. T. CHANG

Age: 37

Length of Residence in Hawaii: 37

Spent much of his early life in the Aala District (Ball Street area) of Honolulu. He was raised among the poor.

Current Residence: Aiea, Oahu

Education: St. Louis High School, June, 1957

Bachelor of Science in Education, June, 1961, Oregon State University

Master's Degree in Social Work, June, 1964, University of Hawaii

Marital Status: Married, 3 children

In September 1974 he was appointed Director of the Department of Social Services and Housing. This is the position which he holds today.

He had served as Deputy Director of the Department from October 1, 1971 until his appointment as Director.

He served as Director of the State of Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity from March 1971 to September 30, 1971.

Prior to that he was a Program Specialist in the latter office from September 1969 to February 28, 1971.

From January 1969 to September 1969, Mr. Chang was Chief of Cooperative Community Health Programs under the Regional Medical Program of Hawaii where he assisted in the cooperative development of effective and innovative health programs for the poor.

From September 1967 to January 1969, Mr. Chang was Acting Deputy Director of the Honolulu Community Action Program, Inc.

Prior to that he was for nine months in 1967, Group Homes Supervisor of the Salvation Army Children's Facilities in Honolulu; and he was for five months a Social Worker with the Catholic Social Services in Honolulu.

Four months after receiving his Master's Degree in Social Work from the U.S. in 1964, Mr. Chang attended for three months the Basic Officer's Medical Service Corps Training Center, U.S. Army at San Antonio, Texas. From January 1965 to September 1966, he was a Captain and served under the Chief of Psychiatric Services as Chief of Social Services (in Mental Hygiene Consultation Services) at the Army Dispensary at Fort Meyer, Arlington, Virginia.

NAME:

Herbert J. Cohen, M.D.

b.d. - 4/27/35 - Brooklyn, N

Married - Marion E. Cohen

Linda E. - b.d. 8/15/62

Gerald D. - b.d. 7/26/66

Seth M. - b.d. 5/6/70

Residence:

34 Potters Lane

New Rochelle, New York

Telephone: (914) BE 5 - 8836

Professional Address:

Albert Einstein College of Medicine

Rose F. Kennedy Center

Bronx, New York 10461

Telephone: (212) 430-2440

Education:

Stuyvesant High School, New York City

1949-1951

Columbia College, New York City - Degree B.A.

1951-1955

State University of New York

~~Downstate Medical School, New York City - Degree M.D.~~~~1955-1959~~Medical Training:

Pediatric Internship-Bellevue Hospital, New York City

1959-1960

Pediatric Residency - New York Hospital, New York City

1960-1962

Military Service:

Active Duty - U.S.P.H.S. - Surg. (R)

1962-1964

Reserve - U.S.P.H.S. - S.A. Surg. (R)

1964-

Academic Affiliations:

Assistant in Pediatrics - Cornell Medical School

1961-1962

Instructor in Pediatrics - Tulane Medical School

1962-1964

Fellow in Developmental Neurology & Pediatric Rehabilitation - Albert Einstein College of Medicine

1964-1966

Assistant Professor of Pediatrics - Albert Einstein College of Medicine

1966-1971

Assistant Professor of Rehabilitation Medicine - Albert Einstein College of Medicine

1968-1974

Associate Professor of Pediatrics - Albert Einstein College of Medicine

1971-1976

Associate Professor of Rehabilitation Medicine - Albert Einstein College of Medicine

1974-

Professor of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine

1976-

Administrative Appointments:

Assistant Director, Children's Evaluation and Rehabilitation Clinic of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine	1966-1968
Associate Director, Birth Defects Center - Albert Einstein College of Medicine	1968-1972
Deputy Director, Children's Evaluation and Rehabilitation Clinic of the Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Center for Research in Mental Retardation and Human Development	1968-1970
Director, Children's Evaluation and Rehabilitation Clinic of the Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy Center for Mental Retardation and Human Development	1970-1973
Director, Bronx Developmental Services and Developmental Center - New York State Department of Mental Hygiene	1971-
Assistant Director, University Affiliated Facility, Mental Retardation Training Program, Albert Einstein College of Medicine	1972-1974
Director, Rose F. Kennedy Center-University Affiliated Facility, Albert Einstein College of Medicine	1974-

Grant and Project Awards:

Director, Developmental Disability Project on "Early Identification & Treatment of Developmentally Disabled Infants"	1972-1976
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation Grant Project on "Normalization in Care for the Retarded"	1973-1976
Co-Director, Children's Bureau Training Grant in the Care of the Handicapped Child	1973-1974
Director, United Cerebral Palsy Fellowship Training Program	1973-
Director, Federal Development Disability Grant of National Significance: Demonstration of a model Accountable State-Operated Community-Based Developmental Disability Agency, Bronx Developmental Services	1976-

Hospital Affiliations:

Chief of Pediatrics, U.S.P.H.S. Hospital, New Orleans, La.	1962-1964
Assistant Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La.	1962-1964
Assistant Attending, Attending Pediatrician, Abraham Jacobi Hospital, New York	1964-
Assistant Visiting Pediatrician, Lincoln Hospital, Bronx, New York	1965-1977
Attending Pediatrician - Hospital of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine	1967-

Community and Consultant Activities:

Consultant - Bureau for Handicapped Children, Department of Health, N.Y.C. For: a) Medical Rehabilitation Programs b) Special School Programs	1965-1972
Consultant - Jewish Board of Guardians of New York for the Henry K. Ittleson Center	1966-1974
Consultant - Bronx United Cerebral Palsy Develop- mental Training Program	1966-1970
Medical Director, Bronx Brain Injured Public School Program	1966-1971
Member - Committee on Mental Retardation, Section III, Dist. II, American Academy of Pediatrics	1968-
Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Neurologically Impaired Child of Academy District Chapter	1974-
Executive Committee, Federation of Bronx Mental Health Agencies	1973-
Member - Advisory Board, United Cerebral Palsy Assoc., National Collaborative Project To Improve Services for Atypical Infants and Their Families	1975-

Medical and Professional Societies:

Diplomate, American Board of Pediatrics	July 1, 1964
Fellow, American Academy of Pediatrics	April 21, 1964
Fellow, American Academy of Mental Deficiency	1965-
Fellow of the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy	1969-
Member of the Section on Child Development, American Academy of Pediatrics	1969-
Member, Ambulatory Pediatric Association	1974-
Member, Board of Directors American Association of University Affiliated programs.	1977-
Member, American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Handicapped Children	1978-

Scholarships and Fellowships:

1. Ford Foundation Early Admission Scholarship at Columbia	1950-1955
2. N.I.H. Fellow in Developmental Neurology and Pediatric Rehabilitation	1964-1966
3. Special Fellow U.C.P. Research and Education Foundation	1966-1968

Awards:

Distinguished Humanitarian Award from the Institute for Applied Human Dynamics	1973
---	------

blications:

1. Cohen, H.J., Taft, L.T., Mahadeviah, M.S. and Birch, H.G.: Developmental Changes in Overflow in Normal and Aberrantly Functioning Children. J. of Ped. 71, 30-47, 1967.
2. Taft, L.T. and Cohen, H.J.: Neonatal and Infant Reflexology in "The Exceptional Infant" Vol. 1, p. 79-120, Special Child Publications, Seattle, Washington, 1967.
3. Taft, L.T. and Cohen, H.J.: Reading Disability: A Developmental Neurological Assessment. Bull. N.Y. Academy of Medicine. 44, 478-487, 1968.
4. Cohen, H.J., Molnar, G.E. and Taft, L.T.: Genetic Implications of Muscular Dystrophy and Mental Retardation. Develop. Med. and Child Neurol. 10, 754-767, 1968.
5. Cohen, H.J., Birch, H.G. and Taft, L.T.: Some Considerations for Evaluating the Doman-Delacato "Patterning" Method. Pediatrics. 45, 302-314, 1970.
6. Cohen, H.J. and Diner, H.: The Significance of Developmental Dental Enamel Defects in Neurological Diagnosis. Pediatrics. 46, 737-747, 1970.
7. Taft, L.T. and Cohen, H.J.: Hypsarrhythmia and Infantile Autism - A Clinical report. Journal of Autism and Childhood Schizophrenia: 1, 327-336, 1971.
8. Cohen, H.J.: Rehabilitation after Head Injury. Pediatrics. 48, 845, 1971.
9. Taft, L.T. and Cohen, H.J.: Mental Retardation, in Pediatrics, ed. H. Barnett, 15th Edition, Appleton Century Crofts, N.Y., 887-905, 1972. (Revised 1976 for 16th Edition)
10. Cohen, H.J.: The Treatment of Mental Retardation. Pediatric Annals. 2, 64-80, July, 1973.
11. Cohen, H.J.: What the Dentist should know about the care of Handicapped Children. Bulletin Dental Guidance Council for Cerebral Palsy. Vol. XIII, No. 1, 3-8, 1973.
12. Richardson, S. and Cohen, H.J.: The Crisis in Institutional Care - in Developmental Disabilities: Problems and Issues. Published by Rose F. Kennedy Center, Bronx, N.Y. 25-31, 1974.

Publications (continued):

13. Cohen, H.J., Diner, H. and Davis, J.: Stigmata, Dental Defects and Dermatoglyphics as Aids in Neurological Diagnosis. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, 17, 365-368, 1975.
14. Cohen, H.J.: Obstacles to Developing Community Services for the Mentally Retarded. "The Mentally Retarded and Society: A Social Science Perspective," eds. M. Begab and S. Richardson. University Park Press, Baltimore, 1975.
15. Cohen, H.J.: Critical Issues in the Development of Services for the Developmentally Disabled Child - Implications for Public Policy Presented at Temple University Workshop on Long-Term Care. Proceedings will be published in 1978.
16. Cohen, H.J. & Kligler, D: Urban Community Care for the Mentally Retarded. Book due for publication by Charles Thomas, Inc. in 1979.

Abstracts:

1. Cohen, H.J., Taft, L.T., Magadeviah, M.S., and Birch, H.G.: Neurological Maturity and Dysfunction as Assessed by Overflow Testing. Abstracts of the Society for Pediatric Research, April 1965.
2. Cohen, H.J., Molnar, G.E., and Taft, L.T.: The Occurrence of Mental Retardation in Progressive Muscular Dystrophy. Abstracts of the American Pediatric Society, May, 1967.
3. Cohen, H.J., Molnar, G.E., and Taft, L.T.: The Genetic Relationship of Muscular Dystrophy and Mental Retardation. Abstracts of the meeting of the First International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency, September, 1967.
4. Cohen, H.J.: The Development of Community Mental Retardation Service in an Urban Setting. Abstracts of Ambulatory Pediatric Association, May, 1974.
5. Cohen, H.J.: A one-year experience in an outreach program for Early Identification and Treatment of Developmentally Disabled Infants. Abstracts of University Affiliated Facility meeting in June, 1974.
6. Cohen, H.J.: The Role of a U.A.F. and Training in the Development of Community Mental Retardation Services in an Urban Setting. Abstracts of U.A.F. meeting June 1974.

Albert Einstein College of Medicine Faculty and Hospital Committees:

Chairman, Elections Committee of the Pediatric Department	1969-71
Curriculum Committee, Pediatric Department	
Medical Records and Utilization Committee, Jacobi Hospital	1968-71
Pediatric Advisory Council	1970-71
Faculty Senator	1971-73

Visiting Faculty Appointments:

Assistant Professor - Ithaca College	1965-74
Associate Professor - New York School of Psychiatry	1972-75

Special Appointment:

Appointed by the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene to represent Mental Retardation on the New York City Mental Health Area Committee	1972-75
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Professional Advisory Board Membership

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Comprehensive Epilepsy Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine | 1975- |
| 2. Albert Einstein - Department of Mental Hygiene, Rockland Research Unit Affiliation | 1976- |
| 3. New York State Association for Learning Disabilities | 1977- |
| 4. Foundation for Children with Learning Disabilities | 1977- |
| 5. Working Organization for Retarded Children | 1977- |

National Institution of Health Study Section Membership

Member, Developmental Behavioral Sciences Study Section	1978-
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DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR CURRENT PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

Director, Bronx Developmental Services -

Created and organized an innovative State sponsored, medical school affiliated program designed to provide community mental retardation services in an urban community. Now directs a network of geographically distributed community units providing crisis intervention and advocacy services. These units are also involved with new program development and training. In addition, other units offer specific treatment programs for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled. A current staff of 220 are distributed in 11 operating units at ten separate locations. In 1976-1977, 2,332 people received 135,000 services in BDS' programs. Currently, approximately 12,000 outpatient visits or services are provided each month to an average of 1200 clients per month. In addition, an inpatient census of 10 is maintained in a short-term intensive treatment unit which served 43 children last year and a half-way house for 7 adults is also operated. The program has received a Federal Grant of National Significance to demonstrate its accomplishments and develop new methodologies in training, client information systems, program evaluation and community education.

Bronx Developmental Services is also responsible for planning and will in the near future be utilizing the Bronx Developmental Center, a new 300,000 square foot facility with a capacity to provide extensive specialized residential and outpatient services.

Director, Rose F. Kennedy Center University Affiliated (UAF) Training Program -

The UAF Training Program coordinates training for professionals and para-professionals in the field of mental retardation. The UAF has established training relationships with 24 colleges or graduate school programs to train personnel in this field. In 1976-77, 49 physicians and 413 non-medical professionals and para-professionals or other students received training related to developmental disabilities in UAF related service programs. In addition, during the past 2 1/2 years, the UAF organized:

- a) A seminar on "Current Issues in Mental Retardation" for 25 New York City Family Court Judges;
- b) Two workshops on "Community Mental Retardation Needs" and "The Willowbrook Consent Decree and its effect on the Community" for Bronx legislators, program providers and consumers;
- c) An in-service program for all Bronx Board of Education Teachers of the mentally retarded;
- d) A workshop on "Language Disorders and Emotional Disturbance" attended by 350 participants;
- e) A workshop for 150 dentists and their assistants on the "Dental Management of the Handicapped Child."
- f) A workshop on the "Developmentally Disabled Adolescent" attended by 150 Occupational Therapists;
- g) A workshop series "Current Trends in Mental Retardation Services" attended by 22 Child Care Agency executives and policy makers;
- h) A workshop attended by 150 community and agency leaders and staff on "Group Home and Community Residence Development";
- i) A workshop on Community Outreach to staff of seven Kennedy Foundation supported center;
- j) A workshop for HEW Region II Developmental Disability Council members and staff on "Present and Future Directions in Developmental Disabilities";
- k) A Workshop for Health Facility Surveyors on "Current Concepts in Mental Retardation Services."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/1/78

Dick Moe

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1978

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore *F.M./BR*

SUBJECT: Status of Civil Service Reform and DOD Veto

I. Civil Service Reform

As you know, on Thursday, August 24, the Senate passed the Civil Service Reform Act by a vote of 87 to 1. Prior to passage 17 amendments were adopted on the floor, only four of which are of significance. But none of them are -- at first glance, at least -- terribly troublesome.

Cranston offered a Veterans' Preference amendment which terminates preference for retired Majors and above and strengthens existing preference for disabled Vets and certain other categories of Veterans. This seems to be a significant shift from Cranston's original position of all-out opposition to a modification in Veterans' Preference and could be regarded as a real gesture of cooperation.

The House is scheduled to take up the bill on Thursday, September 7, and it remains our hope that we will get a final vote either late Thursday night or sometime Friday. However, it is entirely conceivable that the bill will be carried over to the following week. The major stumbling block in the House continues to be Congressman Clay's problems with Title VII (Labor-Management Relations).

However -- and this has been kept highly confidential -- some tentative agreements on Title VII problems have been reached by Udall, Ford, Clay, Scotty Campbell and John White representing the Defense Department. If the agreements hold together, Udall will offer the package as a substitute for the current Title VII. The substitute will bring the Title closer to the Administration's original proposal. Udall hopes ultimately that the substitute will be agreeable to Ford, Clay, the Administration, the AFL-CIO, and, most significantly, Congressman Derwinski. There are still two significant areas where we remain in disagreement with Udall and the others involved in these negotiations. These are management rights and employee rights to representation in an internal investigation which might lead to disciplinary or other adverse actions.

We believe a slight wedge has been driven between Ford and Clay and that Ford is now leaning toward Udall and seems more amenable to a compromise than does Clay. Scotty Campbell has remained in constant contact with Udall and Derwinski over the recess and Udall has assured Scotty that he will be working on Clay aggressively prior to the House reconvening next week.

We have continued to generate outside pressure in the hopes of focusing public and political attention on the problems in the House:

- A DNC-sponsored telephone bank is making over 100 calls to key districts where Members of the House support us but where we are in need of their active support and their pressure on Clay.
- Dick Pettigrew has had telephone conversations with the editors of approximately 50 newspapers in districts of Members who have indicated they are undecided on Civil Service Reform, especially Veterans' Preference.

A letter from Scotty Campbell to all House Members stressing the importance of the bill and commenting on the Senate actions will go to the Hill early next week.

Our vote counts show almost 300 votes in favor of Civil Service Reform in the House and we continue to lead on Veterans' Preference by a vote of approximately 180 to 140 with 110 or so being undecided. It is entirely possible we could win on Veterans' Preference if the trend continues.

II. DOD Veto

I concur with the attached memo from Dick Moe.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICHARD MOE *RM*

SUBJECT:

STATUS REPORT ON DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL

There is now very little doubt that your veto will be sustained in the House next Thursday. All but 18 of the House members have been contacted personally -- the 18 were either unreachable or leaders of the opposition -- and our latest tally shows the following results:

- 173 firmly committed to vote to sustain
- 32 probably will vote to sustain
- 68 undecided
- 44 probably will vote to override
- 114 firmly committed to vote to override

Dan Tate reports that we are in just as good shape in the Senate. That being the case, we believe it is unnecessary that you make any calls. The Vice President, Harold and Zbig are continuing to call the undecideds and leaners, and they can easily complete the list.

In addition, we have targeted the districts of the undecideds and leaners with special TV and radio interviews by Harold, Zbig and others. There was a special White House briefing Tuesday with veteran and defense association groups, many of which were initially opposed to the veto but which, as a result of the briefing, were at least neutralized on the issue. Finally, we are getting a comprehensive Q and A fact sheet to all members answering those questions most commonly raised about the veto.

In short, our working group feels fairly good about the whole thing. Knowing of your other obligations this next week, we will impose on your time only if absolutely necessary.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
August 31, 1978

Page 2

DOD and OMB have now agreed on a list of items we would like to see added to the authorization bill once the CVN is removed. In order to maximize the chances for successful negotiations, we have all agreed to seek nothing that we have not asked for before, and also to insist on the removal of nothing except the CVN. Harold is making initial contacts with Stennis and Price to get a reading and to express our desire to cooperate with them in reconstructing the bill. It is our goal to have the negotiations well under way by the time of the vote.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

Stripping --

the attached was returned
in the President's outbox
today and is forwarded to
you for mailing.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

August 31, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JACK WATSON

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jack", written over the printed name "JACK WATSON".

Attached is a short note from you to Julian Carroll which I recommend you send. Julian will be a strong and consistent ally over the next year.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1978

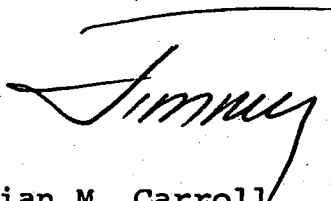
To Governor Julian Carroll

This is just a short note to thank you for your support. It is deeply appreciated.

I was pleased and gratified by the meeting you organized for the Governors with me on the natural gas compromise. Your strong leadership and statements to the press following the meeting have been of immediate help.

I look forward to working with you in your new role as Chairman of the National Governors' Association. Your election to this important post is good news to me personally.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jimmy", with a long horizontal line above it.

The Honorable Julian M. Carroll
Governor of the State of Kentucky
State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Meeting with Secretary Brock Adams

The Secretary wants to discuss three items with you:

1) His hosting of a Chinese delegation later this month.

2) His trip to London next week as your representative to the International Air Show. In London he will be discussing both international aviation and maritime matters with top officials including the Minister of Trade Edmund Dell.

NOTE: As you are aware we are conducting a wide ranging review of our maritime policy due for completion and your decisions in November. The British are keenly interested in the outcome of this study.

3) Truck and Rail Issues. A number of related decisions are upcoming in these areas. Next year we will propose rail-road and possibly trucking legislation. The teamsters negotiations are beginning at a time when we have two appointments to make to the ICC. On September 11 there will be a meeting of top White House Staff to discuss how we should proceed on these related matters. Since we will be providing you with detailed background papers on these issues later I recommend that you postpone any decisions at this time.

11:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

DATE: 31 August 1978

SUBJECT: VISIT OF ANDRE' PREVIN

Andre' Previn, conductor of the London and Pittsburgh Symphonies, and performing artist at the White House (OAS dinner - 1977) will be visiting tomorrow with his son, Matthew, and Matthew's nanny, Narra Harrington.

I have spoken with Phil Wise, and Mr. Previn and party are scheduled to visit with you at 11:00 A.M., immediately after which they will have a guided tour of the White House, and lunch with me in the Staff Mess.

Mr. Previn has collaborated with writer Tom Stoppard ("Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead") in the production now at the Kennedy Center "EGBDF" - which is making a huge hit. I am attaching the review of the show from yesterday's Washington Post for your information and review.

Copy to Mrs. Carter
with attachment

The Music

Dazzling Punctuation to The Humor and the Pathos

By Paul Hume

Tom Stoppard and Andre Previn have written, in "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour," a play with music in the same great tradition as Hofmannsthal and Richard Strauss when, in "Der Rosenkavalier," they created what they called "a comedy with music."

This, too is a comedy, but at that point all similarities end. However, in "EGBDF," the music creates pathos, underscores irony, and bites satirically. It punctuates the dialogue, emphasizes its subtleties and intensifies its humor and its barbs.

As Stoppard has not hesitated to speak of the KGB, Pravda and a system that uses children against parents and vice versa, so Previn has not failed in his brilliant use of music reminiscent of Shostakovich and Prokofiev to frame the mental aberrations, personal and official, that are the heart of the play.

The brilliance of Previn's music is that it so devastatingly recalls the worst abuses of the era in which Andrei Zhdanov and the Soviet Central Committee, under the banner of "Soviet Realism," alternately condemned and greatly rewarded compositions of Russia's two leading composers for reasons no rational musician could ever understand.

But "rationality" is the root of the Stoppard-Previn drama, and its absence a central factor. The more its audiences know about the ups and downs of the great works of Russian music in the past 50 years, the

The Music: Dazzling

MUSIC, From F1

more they will enjoy the inside musical jokes that light up the evening.

Previn achieves his ends in dazzling manner, with the full resources of the Pittsburgh Symphony. At the beginning, they do the mining, seeming to play, but actually not making a sound, exactly like some of the mindless avant-garde music of recent years. Every note of the score is Previn's except for the perfect intrusion of a dozen measures of Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture." The entrance of Col. Rozinsky, accompanied by an outburst from the organ, fortissimo, and registered in the most blatant manner possible, is a monument of vulgarity.

There is a reminder of an exquisite

Prokofiev waltz, and a touching Shostakovich elegy.

"The music has no life of its own outside of this play," Previn insists. However, either of the late composers would be proud to have a suite excerpted from it.

As for the opening scene, rarely have orchestral musicians been so openly and wretchedly abused by any man saying out loud what many conductors have often said privately. It's a good thing this character was clearly a lunatic.

That all this should be seen and heard in the city where Mstislav Rostropovich is now conductor, having been deprived of his Soviet citizenship because of cultural offenses against the state, is a further thundering footnote.

9:45 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1978

MEETING WITH AGRICULTURAL ENERGY USERS

Friday, September 1, 1978
9:45 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.
Cabinet Room
The White House

FROM: ANNE WEXLER
STU EIZENSTAT *By D.R. Bernstein*

I. PURPOSE

To express our support for the position these agricultural energy users have taken in support of the National Gas Conference Report; to reassure the group that the implementation of the bill will justify their support; and to develop a strategy for using their influence to help pass the conference report.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

1. This group is a coalition of major agricultural users of energy, particularly natural gas. The coalition includes agricultural supply cooperatives (National Council of Farmers), general farm organizations (National Grange), farm commodity groups (National Association of Wheat Growers, National Broiler Council, National Milk Producers Federation), and food processors and handlers (National Food Processers Association, United Fresh Fruit Association).
2. This coalition publicly announced, about 10 days ago, its support for the natural gas conference report. The current coalition is actually a sub-group of a continuing group known as the Agricultural Energy Users Conference. Although all of the participants in the meeting will be

strong supporters of the conference report, not all members of the "Energy Users Conference" are supporting the report. For instance, the American Farm Bureau is supporting an immediate deregulation; and the National Farmers Union is supporting a position much less favorable to gas producers than the conference report.

3. This meeting does not require that you spend as much time urging support for the bill as was the case yesterday to the Governors and the gas users, for those attending this meeting are already fully aboard. This meeting is designed less to gain their support than it is to thank them, reassure them about implementation, and ask them to work with us in a coordinated manner.
4. The coalition attending the meeting is clearly concerned about the Administration's commitment to implement the two major provisions in the bill of direct concern to the agricultural community.
 - Under Title II, agricultural uses of natural gas are permanently exempted from the bill's incremental pricing provision, where substituted fuels are not economically practicable or reasonably available. "Agricultural uses" is thus placed in the same high priority category of gas users as residences, hospitals and schools.
 - Under Title IV, agricultural uses will have a curtailment priority that is higher than all natural gas uses except homes, small commercial establishments, hospitals and schools. This priority extends to natural gas for crop drying, irrigation fuel, agricultural production, food processing, and processing for feed stock use for the production of fertilizer.
5. As a result of these two special provisions in the bill, agricultural users are in effect receiving three special benefits from the legislation:
 - (1) The interstate supply of natural gas will be greatly increased, thereby making more gas available to agricultural users;

- (2) Preferred price will be paid for this gas;
 - (3) Supplies will be curtailed much less frequently (at present, agricultural use is not given a preference above industrial use for the purpose of curtailment).
5. Although the coalition is strongly supporting the bill, as a result of these special benefits to agricultural users, it does have a principal concern -- that the advantages gained under the curtailment and incremental pricing provisions will not be full implemented by the Department of Energy. In the view of the coalition, the Department of Energy, particularly the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, is unconcerned with the needs of agricultural users and will not treat them more favorably than under the current law. In essence, the coalition's concern is that practices used for many years by low level civil servants will continue and the commitment to the new law will not be reflected in the day to day operation of the Department of Energy.
 6. That principal concern, which Secretary Schlesinger will discuss early in the meeting, was exacerbated by a telegram sent yesterday by Senator Hansen to agricultural organizations throughout the country (attached). The telegram states that the legislative provisions granting priority and special benefits to agricultural users are in fact dependent upon the administrative whims of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Completely ignored by the telegram was the fact that the determinations necessary to ensure implementation of the agricultural benefits in the bill can be made quickly and through rule-making by FERC, ~~case by case determinations~~ -- which account for the enormous backlog at FERC -- are not necessary for the agricultural provisions to be implemented.
 7. By the time that you enter this meeting, at 9:45 a.m., the concerns about the Hansen telegram, and inadequate DOE implementation of the agricultural provisions will have been thoroughly discussed. You will not need to spend very much time on the subject. As the suggested talking points indicate, the most

important thing for you to do is briefly indicate the importance throughout the country of getting energy legislation this year, thanking the coalition for its support, assuring the coalition that we are committed to prompt and diligent implementation of the agricultural provisions, encouraging them to help us with key Members of Congress.

B. Participants -- Coalition -- List of attendees attached

Administration

9:00 a.m.	Ambassador Strauss welcomes the coalition.
9:05 a.m.	Vice President Mondale makes opening remarks.
9:10 a.m.	Secretary Bergland.
9:15 a.m.	Secretary Schlesinger briefly reviews the bill, discusses agricultural provisions, and takes questions.
9:30 a.m.	Ambassador Strauss discusses political strategy.
9:35 a.m.	General questions and answers.
9:45 a.m.	The President.
9:55 a.m.	Note: if you desire, the remaining five minutes could be used for individual photographs; the coalition leaders have indicated that such photographs would be greatly appreciated; but there is no commitment or expectation that you will have such photographs made.

C. Press Plan

White House photo and press pool.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. I want to thank you for coming to the White House today to let us discuss the natural gas bill with you. I know that the Vice President, Ambassador Strauss, Secretary Schlesinger, and Secretary Bergland have been talking to you about the bill and about our commitment to its agricultural provisions. I very much appreciate your support of the bill -- your support is not only in the interests of agricultural energy users throughout the country, but also in the national interests.
2. It is critical that we pass a natural gas bill and a national energy plan this year:
 - World is watching;
 - Test of national will;
 - National need for energy policy;
 - Value of the dollar;
 - Trade deficit;
 - Inflation.
3. The natural gas bill is not perfect; it is a compromise, however, which is fair, balanced and workable:
 - Does not represent my original position;
 - Does not favor producers over consumers, or consumers over producers;
 - Provides needed producer incentives to expand gas supplies;
 - Protects users such as yourselves from unnecessarily high prices.
4. As Secretary Schlesinger and Secretary Bergland have no doubt told you, we are committed to prompt and diligent enforcement of the bill's agricultural priority and incremental pricing provisions:
 - We supported both the priority and the incremental pricing exemption for agricultural uses;
 - We believe those provisions are necessary to protect our agricultural users from high gas prices or gas curtailments;
 - We want to make certain that those provisions are enforced as soon as the legislation is enacted and will take administrative action to make certain enforcement meets the spirit and letter of the law;

- After enactment, you might meet with the top staff officials from the Department of Energy and the Department of Agriculture to review implementation of the agricultural provisions.
5. The Administration needs your help if we are to pass this bill before Congress adjourns. We need to work together to ensure Senate passage of the gas bill. You might help us to do the following:
- Coordinate your legislation efforts with Frank Moore and Jim Schlesinger;
 - Help educate others in the agricultural community about the bill;
 - Make certain that your members are informed about the bill and are contacting their Congressional representatives;
 - Contact directly your own Senator and Representative;
 - Speak out for the bill in your local communities;
6. If you would like, I would appreciate the opportunity to have a picture with each one of you before you leave.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ATTENDEES:

ROBERT WAGER
President
American Bakers Association

THOMAS B. HOUSE
President
American Frozen Food Institute

ROBERT C. LEIBENOW
President
Corn Refiners Association, Inc.

ROBERT M. MULLIGAN
Administrative Assistant
International Association of
Ice Cream Manufacturers

JOHN F. SPEER, JR.
Executive Vice President
Milk Industry Foundation

CARL SCHWENSEN
Executive Assistant
National Association of
Wheat Growers

CHARLES D. HARTMAN
Vice President
Energy and Natural Resources
National Council of Farmer
Cooperatives

JIM WANKO
Executive Vice President
Society of American Florists and
Ornamental Horticulturists

PATRICK B. HEALY
Secretary
National Milk Producers
Federation

LLEWELLYN HENLEY GERSON
Director of Government
Relations
United Fresh Fruit and
Vegetable Association

GERALD A. KARSTENS
Vice President (Energy)
American Feed Manufacturers
Association, Inc.

RICHARD T. O'CONNELL
President
Chocolate Manufacturers
Association

JOHN W. SCOTT
National Master
National Grange

GEORGE WATTS
President
National Broiler Council

FREDERICK HEINKEL
President
Midcontinent Farmers Association

CHARLES CAREY
President
National Food Processors
Association

GEORGE H. LAWRENCE
President
American Gas Association

1129 20 ST NW WASHINGTON DC 411 08-31 1221P EST
KENNETH NADEN PRES NATL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES

I URGE YOU TO ENCOURAGE YOUR MEMBERS TO WORK FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE NATURAL GAS PRICING BILL TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE DURING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 4. IF THIS PROPOSAL IS ENACTED, AMERICAN FARMERS WILL FACE THE PROSPECT OF SEEING DAY-TO-DAY FARMING DECISIONS INFLUENCED BY A FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCY.

THE BILL WOULD PUT MILLIONS OF AMERICAN FARMERS AND RANCHERS UNDER THE THUMB OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, WHICH WOULD ADMINISTER THE AGRICULTURAL PRIORITY ALLOCATION AND PRICING ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSAL. WHILE THE BILL WOULD PROHIBIT CURTAILMENT OF GAS DELIVERY FOR "ESSENTIAL AGRICULTURAL USE," THE DETERMINATION OF WHAT USES ARE "ESSENTIAL" WOULD BE UP TO THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. MOREOVER, THE COMMISSION COULD ORDER AGRICULTURAL USERS OF NATURAL GAS TO SWITCH TO OTHER "ECONOMICALLY PRACTICABLE" AND "REASONABLY AVAILABLE" FUELS.

THE COMMISSION CAN'T BEGIN TO KEEP UP WITH THE CASELOAD IT HAS NOW MUCH LESS WITH WHAT IT WOULD INHERIT UNDER THIS BILL. ONE CAN VISUALIZE CROPS PERISHING IN THE FIELDS WHILE APPLICATIONS FOR "PRIORITY" ALLOCATION OF GAS FOR CROP-DRYING OR IRRIGATION LANGUISH AT THE BOTTOM OF SOME BUREAUCRAT'S IN-BACKET.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE HAS A CRUCIAL STAKE IN THE OUTCOME OF THE DEBATE OVER NATURAL GAS PRICING. WHAT COULD BE MORE DISASTROUS FOR FARMERS CONSUMERS AND THE ECONOMY THAN ALLOWING DECISION-MAKING AFFECTING PERISHABLE COMMODITIES TO BE HUNDERED BY A FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCY THAT IS ALREADY LITERALLY YEARS BEHIND ON ITS WORKLAND?

THE COMMISSION HAS WELL OVER A THOUSAND EMPLOYEES AND WILL SOON HIRE 325 MORE, AND STILL IT HAS A BACKLOG OF 20,000 CASES, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN PENDING FOR OVER TEN YEARS. THE AVERAGE GAS CASE TAKES ALMOST FOUR YEARS TO DECIDE. THE SITUATION IS BAD ENOUGH ALREADY, BUT IF THE PENDING GAS LEGISLATION IS ENACTED, FARMERS WILL BE HOPELESSLY LOST IN A REGULATORY JUNGLE.

I HOPE YOU WILL CONTACT MEMBERS OF THE SENATE TO EXPRESS YOUR OPPOSITION TO THE PENDING COMPROMISE AND YOUR SUPPORT FOR A SCALED-DOWN PROPOSAL THAT WOULD ESSENTIALLY MAINTAIN THE STATUS-QUO, WHILE GIVING THE PRESIDENT AUTHORITY TO ALLOCATE GAS WHERE NEEDED FROM THE INTRASTATE MARKET.

I WOULD FAVOR TOTAL DEREGULATION OF NATURAL GAS. OTHERS SHARING MY OPPOSITION TO THIS BILL WANT MORE REGULATION THAN IT PROVIDES. WHAT UNITES THESE DIVERSE FACTIONS AGAINST THE PENDING BILL IS OUR RECOGNITION THAT IT IS WORSE THAN NO BILL AT ALL. I HOPE YOU WILL HELP INSURE ITS DEFEAT.

SINCERELY

SENATOR CLIFFORD P HANSEN, RANKING REPUBLICAN,
SENATE ENERGY AND NTURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

①
/

EYES ONLY

August 31, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze ^{CLS}
Subject: Employment and Unemployment in August

Tomorrow (Friday, September 1) at 9:00 a.m., the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release figures on employment and unemployment for August. Employment grew slowly last month, but the unemployment rate declined again, from 6.2 percent in July to 5.9 percent in August. The reduction in unemployment occurred because the total number of people in the labor force declined a little.

The strength of demand for labor is reflected better in the employment figures than in the unemployment rate. Total employment (as measured by the household survey) rose about 150,000 last month, and that is the average monthly rate of increase over the past three months. It is about half the average monthly gain during the first five months of the year. The slower growth of employment has been particularly evident in manufacturing; also, State and local governments, which were adding to their payrolls earlier in the year, have reduced their number of employees slightly in recent months.

The slower growth of employment in manufacturing reflects the moderation in the pace of economic expansion that has been evidenced in retail sales, industrial production and other economic indicators. Employment in the nondurable goods industries has declined over the past two months, and the length of the work week has also been reduced. Firms in these industries are responding promptly to the slowdown in consumer buying -- in order to avoid an undesired inventory buildup. The slight decline in State and local government employment, on the other hand, probably reflects mainly the end of the stimulus from increases in public service employment.

With labor demand moderating, some rise in the unemployment rate is very likely over the next couple of months. The labor force has been approximately unchanged since June, and growth is likely to resume soon. When it does, the unemployment rate will probably bounce back to the 6.1 to 6.4 percent range that has generally prevailed since early this year.

One piece of rather good news -- the rise in average wage rates (as measured by the hourly earnings index) increased very moderately in August. Wage rates are running 8.1 percent above a year ago, but the increase over the past six months has been at about a 7 percent rate, the same as in the same period of 1977. It was at about this time last year, however, that the trend of wage rate increases began to accelerate. It remains to be seen whether developments of a year ago will be repeated.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1978

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*
TIM KRAFT *TK*

SUBJECT: CAMPAIGN POLLING RESULTS

Attached is a summary of recent polling results in major senatorial and gubernatorial campaigns. It is provided to give you a general overview of where some of the races are, but I want to stress three things:

1. This information is for your personal knowledge only. We have promised a number of campaigns that we would not make these results public.
2. As you well know, polls can change dramatically in a short period of time, and this should not be viewed as a prediction for who will win.
3. These figures should not be used alone as a guide to Presidential travel.

Attachment

RECENT POLLING RESULTS IN MAJOR SENATORIAL RACES

<u>State</u>	<u>Name of Poll</u>	<u>Date/Sample</u>	<u>Dem. %</u>	<u>Rep. %</u>	<u>Und. %</u>
Colorado	Cambridge Survey Research	June/500	Haskell-46%	Armstrong-38%	16%
Illinois	Gannett News Service	May/1003	Seith-30%	Percy-42%	26%
Iowa	Iowa Poll (Des Moines Register)	July/600	Clark-49%	Jepsen-39%	12%
Kansas	Roy Campaign	August	Roy-42%	Kassebaum-39%	19%
Maine	Hathaway's own	August	Hathaway-34%	Cohen-34%	32%
Massachusetts	Cambridge	July	Guzzi-49% Guzzi-51%	Brooke-38% Nelson-22%	13% 27%
Michigan	Detroit News	August	Levin-42%	Griffin-46%	12%
Minnesota	Minnesota Poll (Minneapolis Tribune)	July/610	Andersen-40%	Boschwitz-56%	4%
Minnesota	" "	July/610	Fraser-63%	Durenberger-27%	10%
Mississippi	None available				
New Hampshire	Three-way Republican primary. No relevant polls.				
New Jersey	Eagleton Institute	May/?	Bradley-36%	Bell-17%	47%
North Carolina	Dick Dresner	August	Ingram-39%	Helms-46%	15%
Oklahoma	Runoff, Boren and Edmunson.				
South Carolina	Peter Hart	August	Ravenel-39%	Thurmond-49%	12%
Texas	Cambridge Survey Research	Late July/ 600	Krueger-41%	Tower-43%	17%

SENATORIAL

- 2 -

<u>State</u>		<u>Dem. %</u>	<u>Rep. %</u>	<u>Und. %</u>
Virginia	None available. Miller believed ahead about 2:1.			
West Virginia		Randolph-44%	Moore-44%	12%

RECENT POLLING RESULTS IN MAJOR GUBERNATORIAL RACES

<u>State</u>	<u>Name of Poll</u>	<u>Date/Sample</u>	<u>Dem. %</u>	<u>Rep. %</u>	<u>Und. %</u>
California	Mervin Field (Caddell believes Brown now up by about 8 points.)	Late May/1327	Brown-45%	Younger-44%	11%
Colorado	None available. Contested Republican primary.				
Connecticut	Cambridge Survey Research	March/?	Grasso-41%	Sarasin-32%	28%
Florida	Not available				
Idaho	Not available				
Illinois	Mid-America Research	June/?	Bakalis-40%	Thompson-51%	9%
Kansas			Carlin-32%	Bennett-34%	34%
Minnesota	Minnesota Poll (Minneapolis Tribune)	July/610	Perpich-49%	Quie-45%	6%
Nebraska	Nebraska Poll (Omaha World Telegram)	April/1527	Whelan-27%	Thone-46%	27%
New Mexico			King-54%	Skeen-37%	9%
New York	Source unavailable-poll done for A.G. candidate	July/?	Carey-30%	Dureya-50%	20%
Ohio	Robert Teeter	July/?	Celeste-42%	Rhodes-46%	12%
Oregon	GMA Research	June/384 (Metro Portland)	Straub-38%	Atiyeh-50%	12%
Pennsylvania	Not available. Flaherty is believed well ahead.				
South Carolina	Source unavailable-poll done for Riley		Riley-56%	Young-20%	24%
Tennessee	None available				

GUBERNATORIAL

- 2 -

<u>State</u>	<u>Name of Poll</u>	<u>Date/Sample</u>	<u>Dem. %</u>	<u>Rep. %</u>	<u>Und. %</u>
Texas	Louis, Bowles + Grove	June/?	Hill-68%	Clements-16%	16%
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Sentinel	July	Schreiber-51%	Kasten-29%	20%

5088

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
9/1/78

Frank Moore
Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

LETTER TO SEN. BYRD

RECEIVED

SEP 16 1980

CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5088

ACTION

August 29, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB.*
SUBJECT: Letter on SALT from Senator Byrd

Senator Robert Byrd has sent you a letter (Tab B) expressing concern that the SALT TWO agreement might be submitted to the Congress as an executive agreement rather than as a treaty. (The letter has been released to the press.) He takes a strong stand against this prospect, citing the Constitutional Convention and the Federalist Papers on the issue of the special relationship between the Senate and the Executive regarding treaties.

As you know, a number of other Senators have also expressed strong views on this subject, to the point of suggesting that they might vote against a SALT TWO executive agreement on constitutional grounds. However, Senator Byrd's letter clearly represents the most significant statement to date on this issue.

Paul Warnke discussed the treaty/agreement issue a few days ago in New York. His reply is at Tab C.

I have prepared an acknowledgment letter to Byrd (Tab A) for your signature. The letter reemphasizes your position that the decision on the treaty/agreement issue is your prerogative and has not as yet been made.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to Senator Byrd at Tab A.

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

no - discussed personally J

Jim Fallows has cleared the text of the letter.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

August 25, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

THROUGH: MADELEINE ALBRIGHT *WA*

FROM: ROGER MOLANDER *RM*

SUBJECT: Letter to the President on SALT from Senator Byrd

Senator Robert Byrd has written the President a letter/shot across the bow (Tab B of Tab I) strongly advising that the SALT TWO agreement be submitted to the Senate as a treaty, rather than being submitted to both Houses as an executive agreement. (You should be aware that Byrd has released the letter to the press.) Byrd cites the Constitutional Convention and the Federalist papers as clearly establishing a "peculiar propriety" between the Senate and the Executive with regard to treaties.

As you know, the Senate has taken a very dim view of the possibility of an executive agreement. Many Senators sympathetic to SALT have privately indicated that they might very well vote against a SALT TWO executive agreement strictly on constitutional grounds. In fact, many Senate staff members expect that Jackson (or even one of the Senators sympathetic to SALT) will shortly introduce a Senate resolution damning the executive agreement idea -- and get 90 votes. (There is some concern that this could give Jackson an opening round "victory" over the Administration on SALT.)

As Paul Warnke noted at the Foreign Policy Association meeting a few days ago (Tab C of Tab I), the difference between a treaty and an agreement will probably be only a matter of seven votes, since 60 votes will be needed for cloture. While it remains to be seen whether any votes will be lost on constitutional grounds, this does remain a possibility. In fact, such grounds could provide many fence-sitters an excuse to vote against the treaty.

While the President has indicated that he is not yet prepared to make a decision on this issue, Senator Byrd's letter is an important statement on the Senate view of this issue and further discussion with the President is warranted.

Attached at Tab I is a memo for the President conveying Byrd's letter. I have included an acknowledgement for the President to send to Byrd which states his current position on this issue. In the interim, this matter should be put on the agenda for the next foreign affairs breakfast.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

*Tab I + A
retyped 8-29-78*

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

August 15, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

NSC
CONGRESSIONAL
Liaison

AUG 18 1978

Dear Mr. President:

I understand that consideration is being given to the submission of a strategic arms pact with the Soviet Union -- if and when one is successfully negotiated -- to the House and Senate for their joint action. This course of action would involve treating the pact as an "agreement" rather than a treaty.

With great respect for your prerogatives as Chief Executive, I must strongly urge you not to take this course. In the field of foreign affairs the roles of the Executive and the Congress are restricted by the principles of the Constitution. The limitations, indeed the requirements of Article II, Section 2, with regard to the treaty-making power cannot be lightly waived. As set forth unambiguously in that section, the United States may become a party to a treaty only through the action of the President, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

An international pact which is so significant to the security interests of the United States must, I believe, receive full status as a treaty which meets the full and only Constitutional definition of a treaty: one which is submitted to the Senate and must obtain a "super majority" in that body before it may be ratified by the Executive. As discussed at the Constitutional Convention and in the Federalist Papers, Article II, Section 2 was intended to impart a "peculiar propriety" to the union of the Executive and the Senate in the treaty area. It is incumbent upon both the Senate and the Executive to maintain this special relationship. If such an arms limitation pact is successfully negotiated, I strongly believe that the basic document should be submitted to the Senate in the form of a treaty.

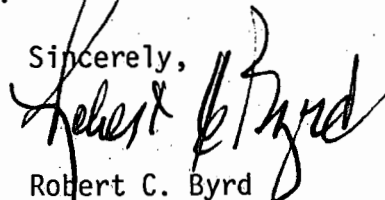
A strategic arms pact with the Soviet Union is of such consequence that it must merit the confidence of the American people and broad support within the Senate.

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NAOI

The President
August 15, 1978
Page 2

I hope that a good SALT treaty, fully protective of our security interests and those of our allies, can be negotiated. I believe this to be a matter of highest importance. We want to do all in our power to reduce the threat of nuclear conflict. However, such a pact must be sound in every respect and able to withstand the Constitutional test of advice and consent.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert C. Byrd", written in a cursive style.

Robert C. Byrd
Majority Leader

August 24, 1978

At the Foreign Policy Association meeting on August 23, Mr. Paul Warnke was asked if SALT TWO might be submitted to the Congress as an Executive Agreement instead of a Treaty, if it appeared that a Treaty could not be gotten through the Senate. His reply:

"That, of course, is an option. I think that in terms of the ratification process, it would not make an awful lot of difference because, of course, in order to invoke cloture you would need 60 votes in the Senate anyway; so it is a question of six or seven votes as compared to the problem of getting ratification through both Houses of Congress. It is a decision that, I think, will be made on the basis of Congressional sentiment as much as on any other consideration. It is considered that SALT would be a treaty but, of course, as 1985 comes closer, it begins to look like a short-term Executive Agreement. But, of course, as I say, that decision remains open. Obviously, it will be made in close consultation with the Congress."

as edited by Sam Fallows
8-29-78

To Senator Robert Byrd

Thank you for your letter of August 15 about the form of the emerging SALT TWO agreement. When the 1985 expiration date was agreed on in 1974, the Administration's intention was clearly to submit the agreement as a treaty. Since then, however, the continued delay in completion of the agreement has raised the question of whether it might be more appropriate to make SALT TWO an executive agreement, like the five-year Interim Agreement.

~~[Option: (note on the attached) I have not reached a decision on this issue.]~~ I will, of course, want to discuss it with you and the other members of the Congressional leadership as we move to completion of SALT TWO. This is one of several important issues on which I value and appreciate your counsel.

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Senator Robert Byrd

Thank you for your letter of August 15 on the ^{about} ~~matter~~ of the form of the emerging SALT TWO agreement. [I have not as yet made a final decision on whether to submit the SALT TWO agreement as a treaty or as an executive agreement.] ~~While the original intention in 1974~~ ^{date} when the 1985 expiration was agreed, was clearly to submit the agreement as a treaty, the continued delay in completion of the agreement gives rise to the issue of whether it might be more appropriate to make SALT TWO an executive agreement, like the five-year Interim Agreement. ^{has} ^{been}

I will, of course, be discussing ^{wait to} ~~this~~ issue with you and the other members of the Congressional leadership as we move to completion of SALT TWO. This is an important issue on which I value and appreciate your counsel.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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trative
intention

Since
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Unless you
really don't
want to say
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question

one of
several

I have
not reached
a decision

on this
issue

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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I will, of course, be discussing this issue with you and the other members of the Congressional leadership as we move to completion of SALT TWO. This is an important issue on which I value and appreciate your counsel.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
SUBJECT: Letter on SALT from Senator Byrd

Senator Robert Byrd has sent you a letter (Tab B) expressing concern that the SALT TWO agreement might be submitted to the Congress as an executive agreement rather than as a treaty. (The letter has been released to the press.) He takes a strong stand against this prospect, citing the Constitutional Convention and the Federalist Papers on the issue of the special relationship between the Senate and the Executive regarding treaties.

As you know, a number of other Senators have also expressed strong views on this subject, to the point of suggesting that they might vote against a SALT TWO executive agreement on constitutional grounds. However, Senator Byrd's letter clearly represents the most significant statement to date on this issue.

Paul Warnke discussed the treaty/agreement issue a few days ago in New York. His reply is at Tab C.

I have prepared an acknowledgment letter to Byrd (Tab A) for your signature. The letter reemphasizes your position that the decision on the treaty/agreement issue is your prerogative and has not as yet been made.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter to Senator Byrd at Tab A.

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

Jim Fallows has cleared the text of the letter.

To Senator Robert Byrd

Thank you for your letter of August 15 about the form of the emerging SALT TWO agreement. When the 1985 expiration date was agreed on in 1974, the Administration's intention was clearly to submit the agreement as a treaty. Since then, however, the continued delay in completion of the agreement has raised the question of whether it might be more appropriate to make SALT TWO an executive agreement, like the five-year Interim Agreement.

I will, of course, want to discuss it with you and the other members of the Congressional leadership as we move to completion of SALT TWO. This is one of several important issues on which I value and appreciate your counsel.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
SUBJECT: Letter on SALT from Senator Byrd

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As you know, a number of other Senators have also expressed strong views on this subject, to the point of suggesting that they might vote against a SALT TWO executive agreement on constitutional grounds. However, Senator Byrd's letter clearly represents the most significant statement to date on this issue.

Paul Warnke ^{discuss. l} ~~was challenged~~ on the treaty/agreement issue a few days ago in New York. His reply is at Tab C.

I suggest that we discuss this subject with Cy, Ham, and the Vice President ~~at an early date~~ in order to confirm our public position on the issue and the timing for a decision.

I have prepared an acknowledgement letter to Byrd (Tab A) for your signature. The letter reemphasizes your position that the decision on the treaty/agreement issue is your prerogative and has not as yet been made.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Senator Byrd at Tab A.

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

(U) C S TS SN CO

Log in & Out ()

TO: PresFROM: Robert C. LyleDATE: 15 Aug

Other: _____

SUBJECT: Salt : Co

Expanded Subject (If needed) _____

Advance C/ ZB/Aaron	Advance C/ ZB/Aaron	Advance C/ ZB/Aaron	Advance C/ ZB/Aaron	Advance C/ ZB/Aaron	Action Required:
Staff Secretary					Prepare memo for President ()
Western Europe/Canada					Prepare memo for Brzezinski (X)
USSR/Eastern Europe					Prepare reply for _____ ()
Far East					Prepare memo _____ to _____ ()
ERC & ROC					Prepare SP. ()
Mid-East/No. Africa					Recommendations ()
N/S Issues: Gen/Afr/S.Asia					Concurrence/Comments ()
N/S: Latin America					Appropriate Action. ()
N/S: UN/LOS/et al					Any Action Necessary ()
N/S: Dev Economics					
Form of Africa/Special					Due Date: <u>8-25</u>
Global Issues					COMMENTS:
Security Analysis	X				
Economics					
Intelligence					
Congressional/Press					
Scientific					
Crisis Management					
Administration					
PM27					

Date	To	Stat	Action Required or Taken (Updates)	Due	Copy(s) to
8-28	ZB	X	decision		
8-29	Pres	P	sgn Ur to Byrd		
9-1		C	Pres handled orally pr comment / Ur antsgd		

Dispatch/Instructions _____

M/F'd _____

Filed: PA WE IS DM

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

C
/

September 1, 1978

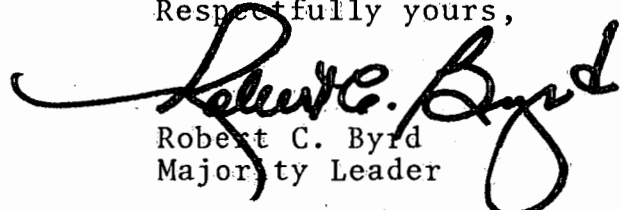
The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is the letter about which I spoke last evening,
and which went to most of the Senators in both political
parties.

With warm regards.

Respectfully yours,


Robert C. Byrd
Majority Leader

Enclosures:

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

August 31, 1978

The Honorable
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear :

The Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 has perhaps been the most divisive, emotional, and controversial issue that has faced the Senate (as we saw last fall) during the 95th Congress; yet, in many ways it is the most important legislation that has confronted the 95th Congress.

In the first place, it is an issue that has been before Congress, off and on, for almost 40 years. Presidents Truman and Eisenhower vetoed bills dealing with the subject. The Natural Gas Act of 1939 is the controlling law; yet, in the four decades that have since intervened, the gas industry and the energy market have greatly changed. The old law of the late 1930's does not meet the conditions and circumstances of the late 1970's--as witnessed during the energy crisis of the winter of 1977.

The Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 has been before the 95th Congress now for 16 months. Senate and House conferees spent many months in hammering out a conference report. On an issue so surrounded with controversy and complexity, and so involving regional, parochial, and vested interests, it is impossible to devise a solution that is completely pleasing and agreeable, in every respect, to any single one of us. But the conference report is the best that was practicably possible under the circumstances.

To reject that conference report now would be to admit that the Senate is unable or unwilling to deal with a growing problem--a problem that simply will not go away. To reject the conference report would be an admission to the American people that the Senate cannot rise above regional differences to deal with a problem that is vital to the interest of the nation. To reject the conference report would be to see 16 months of onerous, hard work--literally thousands of man hours--go down the drain.

August 31, 1978
Page Two

To reject the conference report would be to say to the OPEC countries, to our industrial and NATO allies, and to the world that the United States cannot discipline itself to deal with the energy problem at home, and, thus, is incapable of providing world leadership in dealing with a global problem. This bill is a symbol abroad of American self-discipline, fortitude, and determination to solve our energy needs.

To reject the conference report will have an adverse impact on the dollar abroad, on our international trade balance, on the fight against inflation, and on our ability to increase production of energy and meet consumer needs.

I respectfully urge support of the conference report. Any effort to recommit the conference report will effectively kill the bill. In the first place, the recommittal proposal which has been circulated would be ineffective as a solution to the problem, even if the House conferees would agree. Moreover, the Emergency Natural Gas Act of 1977 was enacted on the promise that national energy policy legislation would be subsequently proposed by the Administration. The Administration kept that promise in submitting its legislative proposal on April 20, 1977. The Senate made several changes in the Administration's legislation, but the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978--albeit not perfect--is a linchpin of that policy. To reject it now would be to admit that the Senate cannot, or is unwilling to, adopt a national energy policy.

Finally, to recommit the conference report at this late hour in a Congress that will, hopefully, adjourn sine die before many more weeks, would be to deliver the coup de grace to the bill. If the Senate is going to kill the bill, it would be better to deliver the death stroke directly, and thus make it indubitably clear to the American people precisely what we have done, than to kill the bill by the indirect procedurally fatal approach of recommittal of the conference report.

I write this letter with the utmost respect for all Senators who may disagree with the position I have taken above, but I respectfully and urgently hope that you will support it.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Byrd
Majority Leader

Enclosure



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 95th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 124

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1978

No. 136

Senate

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1978

(Legislative day of Wednesday, August 16, 1978)

THE NATURAL GAS PRICING CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I have never lost faith in the strength and the ability of the U.S. Senate to meet the greatest challenge of the 95th Congress—confronting the energy problem.

I have never wavered in my confidence, though, at times, the natural gas pricing bill has had a heartbeat as faint as that of a hummingbird.

You have heard of the proverbial cat that has nine lives. This bill has had more lives than that proverbial cat. It has been pronounced dead, I guess, 100 times. I have seen tombstone after tombstone erected over this bill, and it is still living; it still has life in it. I am not willing to concede that the bill is dead, and I am not willing to concede that this Senate will not pass that legislation. I am not willing to give up, and I do not think the others who support the legislation are ready to give up, either.

The energy problem is an insidious enemy, and it has allies in deception. It is difficult to act on crisis legislation when no crisis is perceived. The humid days of August do not stimulate memories of bitter cold winters and gas shortages, rivers iced over, factories shut down, employees out of work, schools closed, and residential consumers without heat in their homes.

For three decades the issue of natural gas pricing, and its resolution, has eluded and confounded Congress and the Nation. To our allies abroad, this beachhead is the Normandy on our shore, and they expect us to meet this challenge.

If we cannot face this problem, in this case, the battle is the war, and we will have lost our initiative, our momentum, and some would say, our fortitude. This is the way it will be perceived by our friends, as well as by our enemies.

Rightly or wrongly, this energy legislation is the axis on which our image turns abroad. This was made explicit during conversations I had in Europe with Chancellor Schmitt, with Prime Minister Callaghan, and with the leaders

in Belgium. For Congress to adjourn sine die without a solution would be broad-stroke evidence of our inability to meet a problem that affects every man, woman, and child in this Nation. To adjourn sine die without a solution would be—through inaction—to further emasculate the power of the dollar overseas.

Mr. President, under this conference report, consumers would be protected as more natural gas is made available through incentives for greater production. Gas shortages give rise to job layoffs, and this is definitely not in the interests of the working men and women of this country.

As for price, it is important to remember that the prices set forth in the conference report are only ceiling prices. Many energy economists doubt prices will reach the ceiling.

Since last year, average wellhead prices in the interstate markets have been dropping. Greater supplies as a result of the report's various incentives would help to keep prices below the ceilings.

The incentives are designed to elicit greater supplies. As this occurs, the higher price would have a negligible effect on inflation. The conferees estimate that it would increase the overall inflation rate by less than one-half of 1 percent.

If greater domestic gas supplies help to reduce gas or oil imports, consumers also will benefit by a more favorable trade balance.

Under the conference report, consuming States would be better served; without the measure, however, interstate consumers would be worse off.

Everyone who represents interstate gas consumers should realize by now that consumers without adequate gas supplies are not well protected.

Interstate pipelines which lose industrial customers because of insufficient deliveries face a no-growth future. Loss of sales to big interstate industrial customers will push up prices to interstate residential customers. Moreover, the loss of gas sales to industrial customers probably will cause them to consume more oil, much of which would have to be imported.

Increased gas supplies is not the only protection afforded interstate consumers under the conference report. The incremental pricing policy which the conferees designed would protect residential consumers. Increases in the price of gas sold to residences would be borne primarily by low-priority industrial consumers.

Maintaining adequate supplies and cushioning the price impact on residential consumers is particularly important to the middle- and lower-income groups in the interstate market. If interstate gas supplies continue to decline, it will be most burdensome financially for the middle- and lower-income families to switch to another fuel, particularly for residences with gas-fired boilers and appliances. The loss of purchasing power to those who live on the margin would be significantly larger if supplies dwindle. Enactment of the natural gas conference report would work to prevent this.

Mr. President, those who oppose this legislation are honorable men, and no one would doubt their motives. But I believe that insight and vision dictate that we meet the energy challenge we accepted earlier in this Congress. Mr. President, we have been deliberating on this now for 14 months. And this is an issue that has been around the Congress for 30 years, and the American people expect Congress to deal with it.

If Congress rejects this legislation, then the American people are going to believe that Congress cannot come to grips, that Congress does not have the fortitude, it does not have the vision, it does not have the courage and the determination to deal with the foremost problem facing this country, and the image of Congress before the American people, which is already not too good, will be made even worse.

In addition, Mr. President, the image of this country before the world is not going to be good. The OPEC countries will realize that the American Congress is not willing to come to grips with this problem, and our NATO allies will believe that the American Congress is not willing or not able to deal with this small problem which, in my discussions with Chancellor Schmitt, Prime Minister Callaghan, and other leaders in Europe, was the No. 1 problem on their minds.

I believe there are three questions, and if only one is answered in the affirmative by a majority of this body, we will have assured this Nation of an energy policy.

Will we in the U.S. Senate have the vision to look after the interests of our citizens not only for the moment, the hour, the day, but for tomorrow and the future?

Will we in the U.S. Senate be able to put aside regional differences in an unselfish desire to contribute to the national strength and security of our Nation?

And, will we have the tenacity to show the world that the United States will not shrink from facing a global problem, and from its global responsibility?

I believe we will.

Mr. President, in my judgment, to recommit this conference report is to kill it. To kill it. And I think we can make our choice as to whether we want a bill or whether we do not want anything. Those who favor deregulation will not have it if this measure dies. And those who believe that there should be deregulation in some period of time, as I do believe that there should be deregulation on a phased basis, will support this legislation.

Let us not be misled by the motion to recommit: that will kill this legislation. Mr. President, the word is going to go out to the American people that the Congress, after 30 years, is still unwilling to deal with the foremost problem facing this country. That the Congress, after 14 months of toil and sweat, is unable and unwilling to deal, I repeat, with the foremost problem facing this country.

Mr. President, I respect those who differ with me. I have the utmost respect and admiration for Senators who oppose this measure. I just feel that it is the duty of the Senate to take a stand now.

We have spent months and months and months, and the year is running out. A decision has to be made. The clock is running out. And the American people expect me and they expect the Members of this Senate to deal with this problem and to resolve it.

Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will stand up to this question.

I heard the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, who is presently presiding over the Senate, say not to filibuster this conference report. I think the Senator is to be congratulated on that attitude. It has been filibustered enough. There have been pre-filibuster filibusters, there have been post-filibuster filibusters, there have been post-cloture filibusters, there have been maxi-filibusters. I tell you, my friends, it is time that we stopped filibustering and voted on this issue.

It is perfectly all right to spend some days in dealing with the conference report. That is reasonable. It is a lengthy conference report; it is a complex conference report. I expect the Senate to take days. But let us reach a decision. If the Senate is not going to deal with the problem, let it say so by voting down the conference report. Let us say yes or no. As for me, I will be found standing with those who support the conference report, and I will vote against the motion to recommit. I will vote against any motion to recommit because a motion to recommit is a motion to kill the bill, and to erect over it once and for a tombstone. That is what it means. Let no one be misled by any motion to recommit.

So, Mr. President, I trust that Senators, having discussed this, having gone up the hill, having gone down the hill, having gone through the misery, the travail, the sweat, and the labor of months of argument, passionate, emotional argument in many instances, Members will at least let the Senate have a vote up or down on the issue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time for morning business has expired.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the period be extended for another 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FORD, Mr. President, I would like to be granted 5 minutes, if that is in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may have 20 minutes.

Mr. FORD. I will take the 20 minutes and yield 5 minutes to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I have said enough at this time. This is such a very difficult issue. It cuts across regional lines, across parochial interests. It cuts across deep, deep, deep feeling.

Mr. President, if this conference report is killed, then we continue with what we have. We continue with no deregulation. There are those who say, "If we kill the bill, we will get a better one next year."

Do not bet on it. Do not bet on it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-

sent that a document entitled "Points in Support of the Natural Gas Compromise" and a document entitled "Summary of the Major Provisions in the Natural Gas Conference Report" be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

POINTS IN SUPPORT OF THE NATURAL GAS COMPROMISE

The world is watching to see if we can come to grips with our energy problem. In view of the President's pledge to foreign leaders, and the increasing concern over the dollar, we cannot afford to fail.

It will increase supplies of our premium fuel for the nation's consumers while providing price certainty and new markets for the nation's producers.

Substantial additional quantities of natural gas will flow into the interstate market at prices below that of displaced alternate fuels.

The bill will also make construction of the Alaska gas pipeline possible. Together with increased production in the lower 48 states, this could mean a 30 percent increase in interstate gas supplies by 1990.

This, in turn, could result in savings of well over 1 million barrels per day of imported oil by 1985, and \$5 to \$8 billion a year in our balance of payments.

The national gas market created by this bill will allow gas currently backed up in the intrastate market to flow into the interstate market—where it is sorely needed.

The bill provides critical new incentives and certainty for the nation's producers of natural gas.

It opens up the intrastate market to interstate demand.

It provides certain, incentive prices.

It removes burdensome FERC regulatory requirements on all new natural gas.

It removes the uncertainty associated with recent Supreme Court decisions and simplifies federal regulations.

Increased supplies of natural gas at prices below alternate foreign fuels will be available for both homeowners and industrial users.

Under the bill's incremental pricing provisions, the supply of gas throughout the nation will increase for residential and industrial users at prices well below the cost of any other substitute fuels.

In almost every region of the country, the industrial gas price in 1985 will still be well below the price of distillate—assuming world oil prices stay constant—and one-quarter the price of electricity.

Significantly, the price of natural gas to industrial users, including the incremental pricing provision in the compromise, will be lower under this bill than the price would be under the Senate-passed Pearson-Bentsen deregulation bill without incremental pricing.

There will also be expanding use of gas in industry, particularly the special process uses for which gas is best suited.

Under this bill, there will once again be enough gas at economical prices to resume home hook-ups.

Enactment of the Compromise will:

Create a national market for gas.

Greatly increase supplies for industry and homes.

Cost the consumers no more than existing law.

Substantially reduce oil imports.

Protect home consumers.

Provide substantial quantities of gas for new home hook-ups.

Failure of the Compromise will:

Back-up sorely needed gas production in the intrastate market.

Continue the trend of declining supplies in the interstate market.

Lead to the increasing use of higher priced foreign energy.

Continue to occupy the Congressional calendar with a debate on natural gas in the coming years.

Destroy the possibility for acting on a comprehensive energy program this year.

The Country needs our help in this important effort to pass the first natural gas bill in twenty years. The alternatives to passage are unacceptable from both a national and international perspective. Too much is at stake for this bill to fail.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/1/78

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder
Jim McIntyre

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ *RLS*
RE: Executive Order re Presidential Commission
on World Hunger

The attached Executive Order would establish an advisory commission to develop data on the causes of world hunger and malnutrition, review existing programs and studies on this subject, and make recommendations to reduce the problem. The 20-member commission would terminate on June 30, 1980.

I recommend that you sign the Order.

✓

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

*add on P 4:
" or earlier if directed
by the President."*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON WORLD HUNGER

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to create in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I) an advisory commission on the problems of hunger and malnutrition, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. Establishment of Commission.

1-101. There is established the Presidential Commission on World Hunger.

1-102. The membership of the Commission shall be composed of not more than 20 persons from among citizens in public and private life as follows:

(a) Sixteen members shall be appointed by the President, who shall designate a Chairman and two Vice Chairmen.

(b) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are each invited to designate two Members of their respective Houses to serve on the Commission.

1-2. Functions of the Commission.

1-201. The Commission shall develop factual data as to the causes of world hunger and malnutrition. It shall review existing authorities and programs, public and private, national and international, which seek to address the problems of hunger and malnutrition; and, shall assess the extent to which those programs are meeting their objectives, and why.

1-202. In developing its data and assessing existing programs, the Commission shall review existing studies on world hunger and malnutrition, conduct additional studies where necessary, and hold such hearings or inquiries as may be helpful.

1-203. The Commission shall develop recommendations designed to significantly reduce world hunger and malnutrition; and, shall develop various options for harnessing available resources to carry out those recommendations, including policy options for improving the capacity of the United States to reduce the problems of world hunger and malnutrition.

1-204. In developing its recommendations, the Commission shall encourage public participation by holding hearings, issuing reports, and coordinating, sponsoring, or overseeing projects, studies, and other activities related to the understanding of the problems of world hunger and malnutrition. The maximum use shall be made of past and ongoing related government efforts of that nature.

1-205. The Commission shall coordinate its functions with local, state, national, and international agencies and organizations where appropriate.

1-206. An interim report on the status of its work and on its tentative recommendations shall be submitted to the President no later than July 31, 1979.

1-3. Administrative Provisions.

1-301. The Commission may establish subcommittees. Private citizens who are not members of the Commission may be included as members of subcommittees.

1-302. The Commission may request any Executive agency to furnish such information, advice, and services as may be useful for the fulfillment of the Commission's functions under this Order. Each agency shall designate an agency liaison with the Commission and shall, to the extent permitted by law and overriding priorities, and within the limits of available funds and personnel resources, furnish such information, advice, and services to the Commission upon the written request of the Chairman of the Commission.

1-303. The Commission is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of a staff and such other persons as may be

necessary to enable it to carry out its functions. The Commission may obtain services in accordance with the provisions of Section 3109 of Title 5 of the United States Code, to the extent funds are available therefor.

1-304. Each member of the Commission and its subcommittees may receive, to the extent permitted by law, compensation for each day he or she is engaged in meetings of the Commission or its subcommittees at a rate not to exceed the daily rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for GS-15 of the General Schedule, and may also receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5702 and 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the government service.

1-305. The General Services Administration shall provide administrative services, facilities, and support to the Commission on a reimbursable basis.

1-306. All necessary expenses incurred in connection with the work of the Commission shall be paid from the appropriation for "Unanticipated Needs" in the Executive Office Appropriations Act, 1978, or from such other funds as may be available.

1-307. The functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), which are applicable to the Commission, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the Administrator of General Services as provided by Executive Order No. 12024 of December 1, 1977.

1-4. General Provisions.

1-401. The Commission shall conclude its work and submit a final report to the President at least 30 days prior to its termination, including its recommendations for improving the United States' capacity to reduce the problems of hunger and malnutrition.

1-402. The Commission shall terminate on June 30, 1980 or earlier as directed by the President.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE